

THE Nonconformist.

"THE PISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 196.]

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[PRICE 6d.]

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Colgate, G.	0 5 0	Hoppe, J.	2 0 0	Prall, T.	0 5 0	Wilkinson, C.	10 0 0
Collett, J.	10 10 0	Hull, H.	1 1 0	Prall, Z. E.	0 5 0	Wilkinson, H.	10 0 0
Ditto, Second Subscription	10 10 0	Ditto, Second Subscription	20 0 0	Pratt, T.	0 5 0	Wilkinson, N.	10 0 0
Collins, J.	0 5 0	Hunt, J.	10 0 0	Prebble, T. C.	0 5 0	Wilkinson, W. A.	1 1 0
Colwill, C.	0 5 0	Hunter, W.	5 0 0	Price, T., LL.D.	1 1 0	Second Subscription	10 0 0
Cooke, J.	0 10 0	Hutchinson, H. A.	0 5 0	Pritchard, T. K.	1 1 0	Wilkinson, W. M.	1 0 0
Cooper, G.	0 10 0	Hutchinson, J. H.	5 0 0	Pritchard, W.	1 1 0	Willcock, J. W.	10 0 0
Cooper, J.	1 1 0	Hutchinson, J.	10 10 0	Proctor, G.	1 1 0	Willcox, B. M., M.P.	10 0 0
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Cooper, W. D.	1 1 0	Ditto, Second Subscription	2 0 0	Prout, T.	1 1 0	Williams, H.	0 5 0
Cornell, J.	1 1 0	Ditto, Third ditto	1 1 0	Ditto, Second Subscription	10 0 0	Williams, J., M.P.	10 0 0
Corry, W.	0 5 0	Inglis, W.	1 1 0	Pugh, J.	0 10 0	Williams, W.	10 0 0
Coumbe, J.	0 5 0	J. B.	1 1 0	Purdur, Z. T.	1 1 0	Second Subscription	10 0 0
Coupland, W. N.	1 1 0	J. D.	1 1 0	R. Jph, J. E.	0 10 6	Wills, J.	1 0 0
Cousins, B. D.	2 0 0	J. H. W.	0 10 0	Ray, T.	0 10 0	Wilson, J.	0 10 0
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Croucher, G.	0 5 0	Jones, C.	0 5 0	Reynolds, J., M.P.	1 0 0	Wood, W. T.	1 0 0
Crowley, C. S.	10 0 0	Jones, D.	0 5 0	Rhonda, J. G.	1 1 0	Second Subscription	1 0 0
Crowley, H.	10 0 0	Jones, W.	0 5 0	Rhoda, T.	1 1 0	Wordsworth, C. F. F.	1 1 0
Cumming, R. D.	1 1 0	Kendall, J.	0 5 0	Rich, C.	0 10 0	Wymark, M.	1 1 0
Cumming, W.	1 1 0	Kennedy, R. H.	10 0 0	Richards, J.	0 5 0	Yandall, H.	0 5 0
Curtis, L. S.	1 0 0	Knowles, Sir F. Bart.	10 0 0	Robertson, H.	1 0 0	Yates, J. A.	2 0 0
Dale, J.	1 1 0	Knuckey, F. B.	1 1 0	Robinson, C.	0 10 0	Young, W.	0 5 0
Dando, J.	1 1 0	Labram, J.	1 1 0	Robinson, G. H.	10 0 0	Younger, J.	1 1 0
Daniel, T.	1 1 0	Lambert, G. F.	0 10 6	Robinson, J.	1 1 0	Other Subscriptions	230 1 0
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Davis, T. R.	0 5 0			Rogers, P.	2 0 0		

By Order of the Council,

J. WALMSLEY, President.

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 196.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A QUESTION FOR TIME TO ANSWER.

"WILL they come out?" is the query everywhere started by the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, in relation to the evangelical section of the Church of England. Supposing the fact at which probabilities point should, in due course, be realized, and the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council should confirm the view taken by the Court of Arches in the Gorham case, will any considerable proportion of those members of the Establishment, clerical and lay, who regard as unscriptural and pernicious the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, verbally asserted in the Catechism, and clearly implied in the services for confirmation and the burial of the dead, secede from a Church authoritatively declaring such doctrine to constitute a leading article of her faith? Are we likely to witness a "disruption" south of the Tweed, as greatly transcending in importance and extent that which some time since occurred north of it, as the point in dispute is more vital, and the pledged opponents to the legal interpretation of it are more numerous? In a word, will the ecclesiastical zeal of the Bishop of Exeter ultimately occasion the formation of a Free Episcopal Church in England, based, for its support and extension, upon the voluntary principle?

For our part, we prefer leaving such questions to be answered by events. It is one of those cases in which anticipation must be content to go forward without a clue, and sagacity to scan the future unaided by a previous knowledge of general principles. That men holding what are called evangelical views of Divine revelation are where they are, is as unaccountable to us as any one of the possibilities to be caught sight of from the Gorham case. Within the precincts of a Church whose catechetical teaching asserts, in terms the most precise, and without a syllable of qualification, a doctrine repudiated by many of her own clergy and members, as a fatal delusion, we cannot discover any nooks or recesses in which we could have imagined the consciences of the dissidents might dwell at ease. They must have put up, as it seems to us, with marvelously little elbow-room, and often, in the prosecution of their ministerial labours, or individual edification, must have bruised their peace against the sharp and jutting angles of the dogma they denied. To this, perhaps, we may attribute the soreness they evinced under the tenderest handling of Dissenters, and, as the school-boy passing through the church-yard after dusk, whistles aloud to keep up his courage, so, perhaps, on the same principle, these uneasy men tried to conceal from themselves and others the incommensurateness of their position, by declaring more frequently and loudly than others, their fervent attachment to "our venerable and apostolical Church." Of Christian men who can pass a life-time in contrarieties of which this is but a single specimen, and whose theological sentiments are repeatedly crossed by their ecclesiastical engagements, we

shall be very shy of saying what, under given circumstances, we think they would do. Ingenuity may yet burrow for them a hole into which conscience may creep, and roll itself up—and minds which never yet had the manliness to glance outside of the pale of the Establishment in search of escape from slavery, may succeed in detecting some ledge of non-natural interpretation behind which to hide from discipline their esoteric convictions. We should, therefore, undertake with as much confidence to bring down a snipe, as to predict what will be the line of conduct taken by the Evangelicals in the event supposed.

But if we forbear to conjecture what may be their proceedings, we can tell with tolerable certainty what will be their position. To this their own solicitous attention is beginning, no doubt, to be turned, and on this, if only with a view to aid their reflections, we may, without presumption, venture two or three observations.

Should the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust be ratified by the concurrence of the Court to which the case has now been referred, and the doctrine of baptismal regeneration be declared a doctrine recognised by the Church of England standards, the Evangelical clergy will find themselves at variance with the profession by which they gained admission to "holy orders." That book "to all and everything" in which they subscribed "unfeigned assent and consent," will be held by authority to which they have sworn obedience, to set forth and enjoin a tenet of religious faith, which themselves have spent their lives in asserting to be contrary to scripture, and repugnant to the entire genius of the gospel dispensation. The difference between what they have hitherto insisted upon as the revealed will of Christ, and the authoritative voice of their own Church, is, according to their past description of it, a *fundamental* one. That organ of exposition which thus transfers to priestly manipulation, what they have taught to be the result of divine energy alone, cannot be taken by them, until their faith changes, to be a true organ for the manifestation of God's mind to men. It matters little whether episcopal conscientiousness forbid their denial of the doctrine in question, or episcopal connivance permit them to repudiate it—the fact will still be the same that on the strength of a profession which is no longer true, they will be the ministers of a Church whose teaching they believe to be false—the disobedient servants of an erring mistress—giving unwilling and therefore hypocritical sanction to a character and to pretensions which they have preached as treasonable to their Master, and which it is impossible for them to regard as worthy of their confidence.

Supposing it possible for them to remain in this anomalous position, and to twist their theological profession into conformity with their ecclesiastical necessities, what will probably be the result? On themselves no other effect can be looked for than the utter loss of whatever remains to them of self-respect—a growing indisposition to assert the worth and sacredness of personal conviction—a weakness of moral determination which will favour the exhibition towards them of the most exacting tyranny of their superiors—cowardice which will quail before any affront—meanness which will put up with any humiliation. They will pass through the world with the misgiving and cowering spirits of men whose high pretensions have suddenly broken down, and whose past lives, or whose present proceedings, must be considered as a lie.

On their former friends and admirers, that portion of the Church of England laity, male and female, into whose bosoms they have infused distrust and hatred of the dogma of sacramental efficacy, and whom they have taught to believe that, forasmuch as it is obviously unscriptural, it cannot be a tenet of our "holy apostolical Church," their continued connexion with that Church, spite of her own assertion of the point which, on her behalf, they chose to deny, will necessarily operate most disastrously. Where religious sentiment has not yet consolidated itself into principle, such inconsistency in those whom they implicitly

trusted, will probably stagger their belief in the reality of any Christian profession—and where less serious mischief is to be apprehended, the evangelical clergy may expect the withdrawal of sympathy, the loss of moral influence, and the utter forfeiture of a reputation for honesty and godliness. They will retain their social status—they will retain their legal emoluments—but everything which they could once rejoice in as distinguishing them from the brethren whom they have unsparingly denounced, they will lose, even to the last shred. They may fancy there is another alternative within reach—we are convinced there is not. They must come out, or be swamped.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

EXPULSION OF THE REV. S. DUNN AND WILLIAM GRIFFITH, JUN.

(From the *Wesleyan Times*.)

On Thursday afternoon, these gentlemen, as well as Messrs. Bromley and George, attended the meeting of the committee appointed by Conference to deal with the "Fly-sheet" cases. After prayer, they requested to retire until the committee had determined on the mode of procedure. In a short time, they were informed that they were to be admitted and examined separately. Mr. Samuel Dunn was the first called on. He stated to the committee his objections to the novel and arbitrary proceedings towards Mr. Everett, and answered several questions which were put to him. After being on his feet before the committee for an hour, he retired. Mr. W. Griffith, jun., was next called, and was kept before the committee for half an hour, when a similar course was adopted towards him and by him. The sitting of the committee was then continued from five until eight, during which time Messrs. Bromley and George were called in separately, and made their respective statements.

On Friday morning last, Messrs. Dunn and Griffith were summoned to appear at the Conference at ten o'clock. They met, but were not called to its bar till after twelve o'clock.

Mr. Bromley then came forward and said, from the nature of the report of the committee, and the apparent determination of the Conference to proceed arbitrarily towards his two ministerial brethren, he was determined to share their fate, and should meet the committee no more, nor protest any further to the Conference against the illegal and unjust rule of 1835. Many attempts were then made to induce him to meet the "Fathers," and especially Dr. Bunting, at three o'clock, and he at last yielded.

Messrs. Dunn and Griffith were then commanded to be present in the Conference at five o'clock. They were in their place at the time. Not a word was uttered on their case before eight o'clock. The Secretary then read the resolutions of the committee. Their adoption was moved by the Rev. W. Ververs, and seconded by the Rev. J. P. Haswell, whose object in seconding the motion was, we understand, that the accused might obtain a copy of the committee's conclusions. The motion was unanimously carried by the Conference. Messrs. Dunn and Griffith then stated, that, as the resolutions possessed much of the character of an indictment, and contained charges of which they had had no notice, they thought they had a claim to a copy of them, on the ground of both British and Wesleyan law and usage. This reasonable demand was resisted for a while. It was then moved by Mr. W. M. Bunting, and seconded by Mr. John Bowers, that the request be granted.

Then, and not before, Dr. Bunting yielded—saying, at the same time, that he was not afraid of their being published, that the Conference would most likely soon give them to the public, and that they had better be furnished without a vote of the Conference, or any pledge, as to the use that should be made of them. As usual, the whole Conference instantly followed Dr. Bunting's change of view.

Messrs. Dunn and Griffith were then ordered to be prepared, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, to say whether they accepted the conditions of the Conference, with the distinct understanding that, if they did not, they would be expelled.

Late in the evening, approaching to ten o'clock, copies of the committee's Report were sent to them.

They declined attendance in the morning, but sent the following reply:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. President,—On the Report of the committee to whom the consideration of our cases was referred by the Conference, we make the following observations:—

1. The Report states that we "contumaciously refused to answer certain questions solemnly proposed to us in the Conference." This is incorrect. The only question which we refused to answer was, "Are you the writer or author of the 'Fly-sheets?'" Our reasons for this refusal were:—

1. Because for two years we had refused to be tested on the subject; and during this time it was never intimated to us that we were guilty of contumacy, or of the violation of any law of Methodism.

2. Because the Conference is now making obligatory what at first was only *permissive*; and the permission naturally ceased, as the Conference of 1845 had not authorized the Rev. George Osborn to re-issue the Declaration.

3. Because the "rules and usages" of which the rule of 1835 is said to be declaratory, have not been pointed out to us, neither do we believe in their existence.

4. Because the recent application of the law of 1835, in the expulsion of the Rev. James Everett, is novel, inquisitorial, and despotic, opposed to the minutes of 1792 and 1807, to Mr. Wesley's writings, and to the law of Christ, Matt. xviii. 15-17.

5. Because its application in the case of Mr. Everett does not come within either of the objects for which, according to Mr. Grindrod, it was intended.

6. Because, as we consider an answer to the question put to us by the President would make us a party to what we deem an illegal, unjust, and unscriptural expulsion of a ministerial brother, we were fully justified in declining to answer a question founded on a law justly designated as "steeped in apostasy and unbelief," "false in its statements and wicked in its principles," and "flying in the face of the word and authority of the Son of God."

II. The permission to attend before the committee, if "asked on our behalf," was not asked at our request, or with our knowledge.

III. The Report states that we "have recently pursued divisive and agitating measures." This we most positively deny; nor has any attempt been made to prove the charge.

IV. The Report insinuates that inquiries have been made of those brethren only "against whom there appeared to be a reasonable and sufficient ground of doubt or suspicion!" whereas it is notorious that questions on the subject have been put to brethren against whom no such ground of doubt or suspicion could exist.

V. The Report affirms that the *Wesleyan Times* is "notoriously hostile to the principles and interests of our connexion, and that we, by our communications to that paper, have been deeply committed to criminal agitation;" whereas no evidence has been given that such is the character of the *Wesleyan Times*, nor of the number of nature of our communications to that paper; whilst, on the other hand, the Conference must be aware that the *Watchman* has contained the vilest slander on several of its ministers, including the Rev. Joseph Fowler, when Secretary of the Conference, and yet there has been no condemnation expressed of the ministers who have sent communications to it.

VI. The Report states that the *Wesley Banner* is "avowedly designed, by means of appeals to the public, to correct the administration of Methodism, thus attempting to supersede the authority of District Meetings and the Conference;" whereas its design has been to promote "the purity, conservation, extension, and perpetuation of Methodism," and not a line can be found in it expressive of an intention to supersede our constituted authorities. Moreover, it was commenced in defence of brethren who had been assailed in the *Watchman*, and not before the appearance of the calumnious "Papers on Wesleyan Matters;" a publication issued under the sanction of the Book Committee and of the Mission-house.

VII. The Report states that we "have manifested general sympathy with the spirit and object of the 'Fly-sheets.'" To what this refers we are at a loss to conjecture, except it be our objection to the unconstitutional process employed to discover the author or authors.

VIII. It will thus be seen that the Report contains several serious charges affecting our "moral, Christian, and ministerial character;" but of these we have had no notice, nor has any opportunity, therefore, been afforded us to disprove them.

IX. As the conditions on which our connexion with the Conference is made to depend, imply great guilt on our part, while we are not conscious of any in this matter—insinuate our alienation from the body, while we have not ceased to give full proof of our ardent attachment to the Methodism of John Wesley, and are of so degrading a character as, if complied with, would necessarily counteract our ministerial influence and usefulness, we are not prepared to submit to so unrighteous a judgment.

We are, Mr. President, very faithfully yours,
SAMUEL DUNN,
WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

Manchester, August 11, 1849.

We have been given to understand that the letter was read amid profound silence, and seemed to make some impression on the Conference.

The expulsion of each of these ministers was then put and carried unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Bromley, who spoke a few words, and lifted up his hand against it.

Mr. Walton was then called to the bar, and received a very severe censure from the President, but replied not.

Mr. George was also summoned, and censured with equal severity, and replied, that, though he submitted to the decision of the Conference, he was not conscious that he had merited such a reproof. [Our readers will remember that Mr. George has resisted to the last the inquisitorial law of 1835, and has refused to answer yea or nay to the questions proposed by the Wesleyan Inquisition.]

On Wednesday night sitting, after some routine business, about seven o'clock, Dr. Dixon came forward and communicated to the Conference, in a speech delivered with deep feeling, that he had conversed, in company with William Bunting, with Mr. Bromley: that he (Mr. Bromley) had expressed a wish that the Conference would hear, though it were in a small committee, the reasons he had for the conduct he had felt it right to pursue; that if after such statement of his views the Conference thought it right to retain the rule in its present form, he (Mr. Bromley) would engage no longer to agitate the subject. The statement was received with evident and general satisfaction; but was opposed by Dr. Newton and others on the ground that Mr. Bromley's letter to the President had appeared in the *Wesleyan Times*. It was, however, agreed that Mr. Bromley should be heard before the committee.

Up to Saturday afternoon no decision had been come to in this case.

A friend at Manchester thus writes to us, under date Saturday:—

Sad times have overtaken the Wesleyan community. The Rev. Samuel Dunn and the Rev. William Griffith have just been expelled the Conference by a vote all but unanimous, the Rev. James Bromley being the only dissident. The fate of the last-mentioned minister still remains in suspense. The public in Manchester seem awe-struck, not understanding the why and the wherefore of one excommunication after another in such rapid and fearful succession! I have just heard that Messrs. Dunn and Griffith are to preach in the Corn

Exchange to-morrow, morning and evening. Rumour also intimates that the societies in different parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire are in motion; and that a fund for the expelled ministers is a principal object contemplated. As far as I can understand the matter in dispute, it is whether a Wesleyan minister is compelled, under pain of expulsion, to answer any and every question which the Conference may think proper to propose? If this be the point, there can be no longer any doubt upon the matter, as the Conference, by the expulsion of those two zealous and able ministers, has established its prerogative by the exercise thereof—an exercise of prerogative and power, the ultimate results of which it is difficult to foresee. I have read of a monarch who ordered the execution of a man, to prove he had the power of life and death! Surely the Conference is not actuated by like principles!

On Thursday, the proceedings of the Nottingham District Meeting, against which Mr. Dunn had appealed, were confirmed by the Conference. Addresses from the Irish and Canadian Conferences were presented, and the representatives, Messrs. Waugh and Reilly, and Mr. Ryerson, spoke at length on the state of religion in their respective countries.

On Friday it was stated that the decrease of members during the past year, in Ireland, had been 921. Emigrated during the year, 1,165. Increase on the mission stations, 295. Increase in England and Scotland, 9,413. Total increase, deducting the decrease in Ireland, 8,789. There are also, it appears, in England and Scotland, 24,583 persons on trial for membership.

Owing to the attention given to the cases we have recorded, the general business of the Conference has been retarded, and its sittings will be protracted to the latest period which the constitution of the body permits—to-morrow (Tuesday) evening—when it must break up.

CONTRASTS.—THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

In 1768, the University of Oxford expelled six young men for extempore praying, and because they ventured to talk of "regeneration, inspiration, and drawing nigh to God." At the same time, Dr. Hume, Bishop of Oxford, removed the good and celebrated Dr. Haweis from the curacy of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, for preaching Justification by Faith, &c.

In 1846, the University of Oxford did not expel Professors, Tutors, &c., for adopting Popish doctrines and practices, nor young men for setting up altars, and adopting other Romish practices.

In 1845, the Bishop of Oxford did not remove Mr. Newman from the same parish of St. Mary's, Oxford, for Tractarianism, Popery, &c.

—*Christian Times*.

SEIZURES FOR CHURCH-RATES AT ISLEWORTH.—The following address to the inhabitants of Isleworth has been published as a handbill:—

Friends and Neighbours,—The work of spoliation has been again carried in the dwellings of your neighbours by the officers of the (so-called) National Church. Publicity should be given to the following facts:—The Vicar's Churchwarden has, by virtue of his office, caused the following Goods and Furniture to be taken from his and your neighbours, to support the Episcopal Church in this place:—

	Value.	Rate.
	£ s.	£ s.
From Mrs. Storrs, draper, 33 yards of Carpet	3 6	for 0 11
From Mr. R. Kidd, 4 Mahogany Chairs and 1 Windsor ditto	2 7	" 0 9
From Mr. Beck, timber merchant, 33 Deals	6 12	" 1 13
From Mr. G. Ashby, a Solid Mahogany Circular Table, a handsome Damask Cover for ditto, 12 Mahogany Chairs, horse-hair seats	25 15	" 6 10
Value of the Goods seized	£38 0	

Amount of the Rate claimed..... £9 3

For the last 30 years, Messrs. Ashby and Son have been the victims of this ecclesiastical impost, but hitherto the officers have had the good taste to avoid personal inconvenience to the parties, and have always gone to the factory, and there helped themselves to casks and sacks of cement; in the present case, they have entered the residence of the junior partner, and stripped his best room of its best furniture, leaving a perfect wreck behind; and these things are done to support what is called "the Parish Church!"—Such a system surely must be very rotten which needs propping by (legalized) plunder. I may have to address you again, but, in the meantime, what think you of such a Church?—Your friend and neighbour, F. J. SARGOOD.—Isleworth, Aug. 10, 1849.

A PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST PUSEYISM.—On Sunday morning week a remarkable scene occurred in the little chapel at Knackersknowle, a village three miles from Plymouth, lying on the road to Tavistock. The clergyman who was officiating there was a stranger—a gentleman who, we understand, has just been appointed as the successor of the Rev. Mr. Moore, who has been removed to Kingsbridge—and after the prayers he ascended the pulpit, and having read his prayer introductory to the sermon, was about to state his text, when a gentleman rose in his pew, and, taking up his hat, said in an audible voice, "I will not sit, Sir, to hear a sermon in a surplice;" upon which the clergyman replied, "There is no gown here, Sir,—there is no gown here, or I should not do it." The gentleman bowed, and said, "That is quite sufficient!" He then put his hat down in his pew, and resumed his seat. We need hardly say that this affair caused some excitement; but the clergyman proceeded with his sermon, and it soon died away. It is within our knowledge that but for the explanation given, others would have followed the example of the protester.—*Plymouth Journal*.

THE REV. MR. ALLIES.—Mr. Allies has written a letter to the editor of the *Tablet* (Roman Catholic

paper), intimating that, notwithstanding his pledge to the bishop of this diocese, to abstain from publishing a second edition of his notorious work, and to make the articles of the Established Church the rule of his teaching, he does not withdraw the opinions he has expressed. In spite of rubrics, he assures the Romish editor that he designs to persevere in the adoration of the Sacrament, as practised in the Romish Church, whenever he is present at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at Launton, or elsewhere; and that he holds that Christ is truly, really, personally, and substantially present, under the appearance of bread and wine, after consecration! Meanwhile, Father Lecuona, an eminent Roman Catholic priest, has come forward with a declaration that the doctrine and practice of the rector of Launton is in exact harmony with the teaching of the Catholic church. A contemporary adds (we do not know on what authority) that Mr. Allies has since left for Italy! From the late decision of Sir H. J. Fust, on the Baptismal question, and the connivance at such men as Mr. Allies, it is evident that a crisis is fast approaching, which must issue either in the reform of the offices of the Church, or in the separation from the Anglican Church of all the clergy who really hold protestant and scriptural doctrine.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

THE BISHOPWEARMOUTH RECTORY.—Friday night's *Gazette* contains an order of the Queen in Council ratifying a scheme submitted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under their Parliamentary authority, for the new-modelling of the patronage, &c., of the benefice of Bishopwearmouth. The scheme states that the principal income of the living, from tithe rent-charges, glebe-rents, and surplice-fees, averages £1,630 clear; and the income derived from way-leaves, staiths, and coal, averages £1,950. The yearly sum of £200 was charged on the first of these sums, for a stipend to the perpetual curacy of St. Thomas, and £100 yearly towards the chapel of Ryhope. There are no endowments for the perpetual curacy of St. Andrew's, Deptford, or for the chapel of Hylton; and there is not even a residence for the curate or minister of Deptford or Hylton. The present incumbent of Bishopwearmouth, the Rev. John Patrick Eden, has desired to yield the whole of the £1,950, derived from the coal-rents, &c., and proposes to retain only the original revenue of £1,630, subject to the charges of £200 and £100 for St. Thomas's and Hylton. The order in Council ratifies the recommendation of the Commissioners, that this revenue be henceforth paid to the Commissioners, and be charged in their hands with endowments of £300 a year for the curacy of St. Thomas, £200 a year for the chapel of Ryhope, £350 for the curacy of St. Andrew's, Deptford, and £200 for the chapel of Hylton. If the revenue fall below the total of these sums, each endowment shall be proportionately abated; if it exceed them, the surplus shall go towards building residences, or endowing new churches, &c.

CHURCH MOVEMENT RESPECTING TITHES.—On Thursday, a meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Essex and the archdeaconry of St. Alban's was held at Harlow Vicarage, for the purpose of adopting means the best adapted "to restore the tithe system to its legitimate purposes," namely, to the maintenance of the church generally, the education and support of the poor, the repair and restoration of churches, and other pious and charitable objects. Divine service was performed in the parish church, and on its conclusion, the clergy and others present assembled on the lawn of the vicarage. The Rev. Charles Miller, M.A., late public Examiner in the University of Oxford, presided. He said that his opposition to the present tithe system was not based on any desire to bring back old abuses or to devote the tithes to the benefit of the clergy either for particular or general purposes. He was actuated solely by the wish to abolish the present system, which he considered was injurious not only to the Church Establishment but to the interests of religion generally. At present the money collected under the tithe system was not in his opinion calculated to promote the welfare of the Anglican Church, but had a tendency directly the reverse. It was a fact which could not be denied that many of the poorer members of the Church were destitute, not only of spiritual but even of secular instruction, which fact in itself clearly showed the truth of his position. He was happy to say that he was not singular in the views he entertained on this question, for several of his fellow-clergymen agreed with him to the letter, and were as anxious as he himself to accomplish the object for which they were assembled. This, he conceived, was a perfect refutation of those illiberal calumnies which had from time to time been thrown on the clergy of the Established Church. Several clergymen supported the views of the rev. chairman, and in doing so adverted to the change of opinion on the part of the Premier with reference to the question. The speeches delivered by Lord John Russell showed the most contradictory opinions, for in 1846 he maintained in an address, delivered at the Mansion-house, the very reverse of his views in Parliament in 1845. The speeches of the rev. speakers were in strict conformity with the views of the rev. chairman. Resolutions in support of the principle affirmed by the different speakers were agreed to.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BIBLE.—The foreign secretary of the Bible Society has just received letters from our dear brother in the gospel, the venerable pastor Wimmer, of Oberschutzen, in Hungary, who has been honoured, during the last few years, to circulate above 300,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures in Hungary and its dependencies. A large price had been set by the Austrian Government on his head, and after many wonderful escapes, his life has been preserved.—*Missionary Record*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BAPTISM OF THE HON. AND REV.
B. W. NOEL.(From the *Christian Times*.)

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel was baptized on Thursday evening, in the Rev. Mr. Evans's chapel, John-street, Bedford-row. As might be expected, the chapel was crowded long before the ceremony commenced. The number present must have been from 2,000 to 2,500, while almost as great a number must have gone away unable to obtain admission. After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Evans's co-pastor, read the latter part of the 8th chapter of the Acts, beginning at the 25th verse. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Morris. Mr. Shepherd delivered an introductory address; and another hymn having been sung,

Mr. Noel entered the pulpit and said:—Having been asked, my brethren, to address a few words to you on this occasion, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of speaking a few words on this particular point—why a person who is unbaptized should be baptized, after having made a profession of faith in Jesus Christ in other ways, and perhaps for many years. I have not come to the resolution to obey what I believe to be Christ's command without having fully weighed the grounds upon which that step is to be taken. Without having read anything whatever in favour of the exclusive right of believers to Christian baptism, I have read all the strongest arguments that I could meet with upon the other side. I believe I have weighed well every considerable argument that has ever been adduced in the maintenance of infant baptism as an addition to, and which evidently becomes a substitution for, the baptism of believers in Christian churches; and I have come distinctly to these two conclusions, which appear to me, at least, to be certain. I will not speak of the convictions of others, but I speak of the conviction of my own mind, after very much examination. It appears to me to be distinctly proved, first, that baptism, as ordained by Christ, is an immersion in water—a being buried in the water; and, secondly, that immersion is meant to be a profession of faith in Christ. If those two conclusions are correct—and I believe they will completely prevail with the Christian world eventually—then it follows that a person who, like myself, has only been sprinkled in infancy is unbaptized, because such a person has neither been immersed, nor has he made a baptismal profession of faith; and these two things constitute Christian baptism. So that if these conclusions are correct, then I, and others, who have been only sprinkled in infancy, are in neither sense baptized. Should we, then, after having professed our faith in Christ at the Lord's table, so many times, come to this, which is the initiatory rite of Christianity, and begin again a profession of faith in him? These are the reasons which have led me to conclude so for myself, and which have led, I believe, some of my brethren and sisters, who are about to be baptized, to the same conclusion. In the first place, there is no instance in the New Testament of any person unbaptized, after the institution of Christian baptism by our Lord, coming to the Lord's table; and therefore, if we should continue to attend the Lord's table without being baptized, knowing that Pædo-baptism is not the baptism appointed by Christ, we should be doing contrary to all the precedents of the New Testament. In the next place, Christ has required a baptismal profession of faith. It does not appear to me to be sufficient to say that we have confessed Christ in other ways. That may be true; but there is no reason why one confession of Christ, appointed by him, should be taken as the substitute of another confession, appointed likewise by him; and, therefore, as he has said to us, as well as to others, "Repent and be baptized for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost;" "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;" therefore, he requires from us a baptismal profession of faith, as well as a profession of faith in other ways. This has been so clearly seen by the churches of Christ in general, that it is not only those which are called "Baptist Churches," but all churches, who refuse to admit to the Lord's Supper or into church membership any whom they consider to be unbaptized. If a man—for instance, one of the Society of Friends—has been a consistent Christian for years, has followed the Lord diligently and zealously, has done good by his pen and by his preaching, and is welcomed by all persons who rejoice in seeing the work of the Spirit as a thorough Christian—if that person should come to recognise that the sacraments are still obligatory, and that he should come to the table of the Lord, there is no church that would receive him unbaptized. Neither the Roman Catholic, nor the Anglican, nor the Presbyterian, nor the Independent churches would receive such an one unbaptized. And, therefore, the fact of his having made a profession of faith in other ways has not appeared to any of the churches of Christ as a reason why an unbaptized person should not, at any point in his heavenward course, be baptized when he comes to recognise his error. Our blessed Saviour has set us an example in this matter. At the age of thirty, when he was known by all who knew him to be devoted to God—when his whole life was a profession of devotedness, not in the least requiring baptism as an expression either of repentance or of faith—when John was baptizing converts, because the kingdom of heaven was at hand, summoning men to believe in Christ as the Saviour about to appear, then it was that Jesus, not certainly needing to be baptized unto faith in himself, and needing no repentance, was yet at that age baptized, after long years of piety. This

he did because he would honour the ordinance of God, not needing it himself, but with a view to the welfare of others and the honour of God. He was therefore baptized. The hon. and rev. gentleman proceeded with his discourse to some length. On these grounds it had seemed to him to be his duty not to shrink from a public acknowledgment of Christ's authority, but with his brethren around to be baptized—to acknowledge that he has a right to our subjection.

After some intervening devotional services the hon. and rev. gentleman descended into the font, which is situated in the body of the chapel, and was immersed by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. Several other persons were also baptized in succession. The ceremony was witnessed with the deepest interest by the vast crowd assembled on the occasion, and the utmost order prevailed during the whole of the service, which lasted about an hour and a half. The hon. and rev. gentleman has not yet fixed where his place of worship shall be.

Mr. Noel preached on Sunday morning as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans's chapel, John-street, Bedford-row, the same place in which the hon. and rev. gentleman was baptized on Thursday evening last.

We understand, from good authority, that the Episcopal chapel in Gray's-inn-lane has been taken for the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; but whether in connexion with any of the existing religious denominations we have not heard. The late proprietor, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, has, it is understood, been anxious to dispose of it.—*Morning Post*.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ASSOCIATION.

The Fourteenth Annual Assembly of the Wesleyan Methodist Association closed its sittings on Tuesday, the 7th of August. During the whole of its proceedings harmony and brotherly love prevailed. The net increase, on the year, of the number of members in the connexion is very nearly eight hundred; the total number of members being 21,750. In the past year a legacy of £650 was received by the Connexional Treasurer, which greatly assisted the assembly in meeting the applications for pecuniary grants from the circuits. It has been determined forthwith to send a missionary to labour in Australia. Special thanks were voted to the Rev. Robert Eckett, for his defence of the connexion against the imputations on the association contained in "The Jubilee Volume of the Methodist New Connexion." The following is the list of the

STATIONS OF THE ITINERANT MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES.

APPLEBY—*Edwin Wright.
BACUP—Joseph Garalde.
BARNLEY—Henry Williams.
BATH—*Nicholas Rippon.
BIRMINGHAM—William Reed.
BLACKBURN—William Dawson.
BOLTON—William Griffiths.
BRADFORD—Anthony Gilbert.
BROMPTON—*Wm. Hardcastle.
BURNLEY—William Ince.
BURY—Joseph Townend.
CHURCH—Samuel S. Barton.
CAMPELTON, **WADEBRIDGE**, and **BODMIN**—John Cartwright; E. Watmough; *T. Aspinall; *S. Smith.
CARLISLE—David Rutherford.
CHERTENHAM—John Gibbons.
CLITHEROE—Michael Bewick.
CROSS HILLS—
DARLINGTON—Aquila Keene, Henry Tarrant.
EDINBURGH—*William Knox.
GLASGOW—Thomas Swallow.
GLOSSOP and **STALYBRIDGE**—C. Edwards.
GOSFORD—*Edward Boden.
HELSTON—J. W. Glenchrist; *G. T. Hands.
HEYWOOD—John Guttridge.
HULL—William Jackson.
IPSWICH—Richard Chester.
KRIOLLEY—Robert Harley.
LAUNCESTON and **STRATTON**—J. Wright; *R. Chew.
LEEDS—J. Molinex, T. A. Bayley, G. Chesson.
LEICESTER—Thomas Hacking.
LISKEARD—James Sayer; *J. N. G. Faulk.
LIVERPOOL—G. Smith, President; James Carveth, Thos. Newton.
1st LONDON—R. Eckett, Connexional Secretary and Editor.
2nd LONDON—R. Abercrombie, Book Steward. Mr. Abercrombie's labours are to be partly given to the 1st London Circuit.
LYNN—*B. Eastwood.
MACCLESFIELD—*J. Harris.
MANCHESTER—
LIVER-STREET—J. Peters, W. H. Walker.
MANCHESTER—
GROSVENOR-STREET—E. W. Buckley; A. Weston, Supernumerary.
TONMAN-STREET—J. Edgar.
SALFORD—Henry Breeden.
NANTWICH—J. Thompson.
NEW MILLS—S. Sellers.
NORTHAMPTON—*J. H. Tucker.
NORTHWICH—W. Patterson.
NOTTINGHAM—F. Pearson; J. S. Nightingale, Ira Miller, Supernumeraries.
OLDHAM—William Cave.
OVERTON—*W. Beckett.
PAIRLEY—One to be sent.
PENZANCE—*John Clarke.
PRESCOT—*A. Wolfenden.
PRESTON—S. Lambbrick.
REDDITCH—R. H. Dignum.
REDDUTH—T. Ellery.
ROCHDALE—W. R. Brown, J. Harley, J. Saul.
SCARBOROUGH—W. Mackenny.
SHEFFIELD—Edward Wright.
SOUTH SHIELDS—J. Mathers.
STOCKTON—*Edwin Green.
STOCKPORT—W. Jones.
SUNDERLAND—G. Robinson, J. Ward.
TAVISTOCK and **DEVONPORT**—*M. Bradney; another to be sent.
TODMORRIS—E. Darke, Joseph Handley.
WHITBY—*E. Heywood.
WHITEHAVEN—R. Rutherford.
WINDCHESTER—*C. R. Hopper.
WINSFORD and **SANDBACH**—B. Glazebrook.
WOOLWICH—*R. Hoskin.
WORCESTER—*John Steele.
WORKSOP—T. W. Pearson.
WORLE—*R. Brickwood.
YORK—Edwin Bailey.
CARRICKFERGUS—*J. Robinson.
HAMBURG—W. Middleton.
JAMAICA—M. Baxter.
WISCONSIN—W. Drummond.
AUSTRALIA—One to be sent.

WELSH MISSION.

ABERYSTWYTH—W. Roberts.
HARWOOD—W. Jones.
TOWYN—G. Griffiths.
LIVERPOOL—H. Williams.

The preachers whose names are marked * are missionaries, appointed and removable by the Connexional Committee.

PROTEST OF ITALIAN RESIDENTS IN LONDON AGAINST POPERY.

—On Friday a meeting of Italians resident in the metropolis was held at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, "for the discussion of the religious questions involved in the present state of Italy, and of urging the Italian people to protest no longer against the Pope merely, but against the system of Popery itself." The proceedings were conducted according to the rules of public meetings in Italy, and were throughout of a most remarkable character. The speakers addressed the audience in the Italian language. The ladies, of whom a large number were present, took an active part in the discussion of the questions brought under consideration, many of them rising to make observations on the respective addresses. Signor

G. T. Vignati took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Cavalier Fenzi, Signor Raffaello di Roma, Professor Gabriele Rossetti, Signor Boccalossi, Signor Sussanni, and other gentlemen. Signor Mappai thought it was no longer of any use to oppose the Pope as an individual or as a temporal prince, for he believed that the whole system of Roman Catholicism tended to degrade the people, and obstruct the progress of their political independence. They wished to be unfettered in their acknowledgment of "one faith, one Lord, one baptism." In fact they wanted to get rid of the whole political machinery of the Church of Rome. Signor Mappai enlarged upon these topics amidst constant interruptions. So great indeed was the disturbance, that the police were frequently called in to quell it. Several gentlemen (zealous Roman Catholics and advocates of the present system) were forcibly expelled. In the midst of the confusion the following resolution was adopted:—

That this meeting, highly condemning as tyrannical, infamous, anti-evangelical, and impious, the conduct of Pope Pius IX., invites all the Italian patriots to follow the true religion of Jesus Christ, as followed by their ancestors, throwing aside their Papal Church, which is conspiring against the liberties of the people.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. This is certainly not one of the least significant of the "signs of the times." The stagnant waters are beginning to be disturbed.

FAREWELL PRESENT TO AN EMIGRANT MINISTER.—On Thursday evening, the 2nd inst., a party of gentlemen connected with the Independent congregation at Howden, presented to the Rev. W. H. Jackson, their late minister, a purse containing £27 10s. G. H. Huntley, Esq., surgeon, addressed Mr. Jackson in a brief and appropriate speech, expressing the high regard which was felt by the contributors for his personal and ministerial character, their deep regret at losing him from the neighbourhood, and their affectionate desire for his prosperity in the new and distant sphere for which he is about to embark, in Australia. Mr. Jackson acknowledged the present and the address, assuring the gentlemen assembled of his gratitude for their liberality, and of the respect which he hoped ever to feel for them and their families.—*Gateshead Observer*.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Congregational body in Scarborough have it in contemplation to build a new and commodious chapel, near to the bar on the Falsgrave-road. It is estimated to cost £3,500. About £1,000 is already subscribed by a few liberal friends, and it is intended to begin building when £2,000 shall have been subscribed. The present chapel of the Independents in that town is old and ill-situated; and considering the great number of visitors to Scarborough, as well as the regular population, it is felt that an additional chapel, well situated, is most desirable. We hear that a meeting is to be held at Scarborough on Monday to promote the object.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, EDMONTON AND TOTTENHAM.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the first stone of a new place of worship for the church under the pastorate of the Rev. J. De Krewer Williams was laid by John Hay Puget, Esq., in the presence of a very numerous and highly respectable concourse of spectators. Addresses were delivered on the ground by Rev. Drs. Leifchild and Hewlett, and the Revs. T. G. Williams and Wallace. The new building has been undertaken in consequence of the confined space in the present chapel, and we trust Mr. Williams may still be blessed in his work, and long live to minister to an increased congregation. The chapel is to be erected from the design and under the superintendence of the well-known and eminent architect, F. Pouget, Esq., of Trinity-square, Southwark. It is an exceedingly chaste and elegant structure (Gothic) of the 14th century, and if carried out in his usual masterly style will reflect great credit on all concerned in the undertaking. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the present chapel, presided over by W. E. Franks, Esq., and from the enthusiasm that seemed to prevail, we cannot but believe a strong impulse will be given to the Dissenting interest in Edmonton and Tottenham.

REMOVAL OF THE REV. ISAAC VAUGHAN FROM OLNEY.—On Monday, the 6th instant, the friends of Mr. Vaughan held a social tea-meeting in order to express their esteem for him, when more than 600 persons sat down to tea in an orchard kindly lent for the occasion. Members of the Established Church, and of the Baptist chapel in the town, as well as many from the neighbouring towns and villages, assembled to manifest their friendly feelings. After the tea, a public meeting was holden in the chapel, at which the Rev. T. B. Bull, of Newport Pagnell, presided. Several resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted. The speakers were, the Revs. Joseph Bull, of Newport Pagnell; James Simmons, Baptist minister, of Olney; W. Todman, of Yardley, Hastings; R. Cecil, of Turvey; and — Nicholson, of Northampton; and Mr. James W. Sampson (who, in the name of the church and congregation, presented to the Rev. Isaac Vaughan a handsome and valuable time-piece); Mr. W. Whitmore, of Stoke Goldington; Mr. Killingworth, and Mr. Whitmore. The meeting was concluded by singing and prayer. The time-piece bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Isaac Vaughan by the church and congregation belonging to the Independent chapel, Olney, as a testimonial of their love and affection to him for his faithfulness and sincerity, during a period of more than eight years, as their minister and pastor."

SNOWHILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WOLVERHAMPTON.—This large and handsome edifice was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday week, at eleven o'clock, when a numerous, influential, and

respectable congregation assembled to join in the service. The Rev. Wm. Bevan, late Secretary to the Evangelical Alliance, who has been appointed minister of that Church, offered up an eloquent, appropriate, and impressive Dedication Prayer, after which the Rev. J. Angell James, of Birmingham, preached the first sermon, which was eloquent, powerful, and argumentative, the doctrines of the Trinity and the Atonement, and the spread of the Christian religion, being its leading characteristics. The total cost of the edifice and land was £6,500, and towards which sum £3,800 has been subscribed by the congregation, leaving a balance of £2,700 still to be raised. A party of sixty sat down to a cold collation in the large lecture-room at the back of the church; J. Barker, Esq., and E. B. Dimmack, Esq., alternately presiding. Appropriate speeches were delivered by the Rev. W. Bevan; the Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Handsworth; T. J. Bourne, Esq., agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society; the Rev. Watson Smith, of Queen-street Chapel, Wolverhampton; Rev. — Fernie; Rev. Professor Watts, of Spring-hill College, Birmingham; Rev. J. Smith, of Hamburg, &c. &c. The service in the evening was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, who called the attention of the congregation to the characteristics and functions of the church as the one body of Christ, and the relations and prerogatives of Christ as the sole head of the body. In the devotional parts of these services, the Revs. Watson Smith, Professor Barker, Bryson (English Presbyterian), and J. Hill (Stafford), engaged. The collections amounted to nearly £300. The church is situate on Snow-hill,—the highest part of the town,—and as it is very lofty in itself, it forms a remarkably prominent object for a considerable distance in nearly every direction. The style adopted is the Lancet, or earliest period of the "Early English." The schools attached to the church are large and conveniently arranged, and have communications from the children's galleries in the church. An apparatus on the hot-air principle has been erected for warming the church and schools. The church will hold about 1,000 persons. Mr. Edward Banks, of Wolverhampton, is the architect.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. DR. RITCHIE.—At a meeting of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Edinburgh, on Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Ritchie intimated his intention of resigning the pastoral charge of the congregation of Potterrow, and stated that as he intended shortly to leave the country, he was desirous of having a testimonial from the Presbytery to show that his resignation was accepted spontaneously. A committee was appointed to confer with the session of Potterrow Church, and the Rev. Dr. Ritchie and the congregation were ordered to be summoned to appear at the next meeting of Presbytery.—*Sootsman.*

ATTEMPTED FRATRICIDE AT LIVERPOOL.—Two Irishmen, John and Robert Eager, brothers, took premises in Liverpool to deal in inferior kinds of grain; they quarrelled about the business, and made accusations against each other at a police-station; the officer in charge told them that he could not receive their complaints about the appropriation of property, as they were partners; and he advised them to make up their differences by an arbitration. Soon afterwards, Robert attempted to remove some corn from the warehouse; high words arising between the brothers, John took a pistol from his pocket and discharged it at Robert; two slugs lodged in his body. The wound was not fatal at the time, and one of the balls has been extracted. When arrested, John expressed no regret for what he had done.

CAUTION AGAINST RETAINING MONEY ORDERS TOO LONG IN HAND.—The following notice has been issued by the Post-office authorities:—"By the 11th and 12th Vict. c. 88, it is enacted, that all money orders issued before the end of August, 1848, and not presented for payment before the end of August, 1849, shall be null and void. And by a regulation made under the authority of the same act by the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, every money order issued subsequently to August 31, 1848, shall be void, unless presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued. Thus, a money order issued in September, 1848, will lose all value, unless presented for payment before the end of September, 1849."

A BOY HUNG BY MISTAKE.—A very foolish, and, as the result proves, a fatal experiment, was tried by a joiner's apprentice at Hightown, Huddersfield, last week. The boy's name is John Cordingley, aged 13 years, who, on the 1st inst., was found quite dead, suspended by a cord fastened to a large nail in the wall, in the shop of his master, Mr. John Robinson. Two friends called upon Mr. Robinson, who accompanied them into another room, the boy being at work in the shop at the time, and on his return, about twenty minutes afterwards, he found the lad suspended from the wall as described, and quite dead. The deceased was on the best terms with his master, and, so far as is known, with every one else, so that no cause can be assigned for the fatal act. It is conjectured that the boy did not intend to destroy himself, but only to experiment a little on the sensations produced by suspension, as the practice has prevailed much amongst the boys in the village, of imitating Jack Ketch, but only in sport and play.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE CHARTIST CONVICTS.—The Chartist prisoners, Cuffy, Lacy, and the others, convicted at a late session of the Central Criminal Court, were put on board the "Adelaide" transport, on Tuesday evening week, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ADDITIONAL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPELS IN LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Nonconformist* you kindly inserted a letter of mine, containing a brief sketch of the origin, the constitution, the aims, and the present income of the London Congregational Chapel Building Society. Since then, I have been requested by the committee to prepare a brief series of letters, on the general subject of the increase of our chapels in London; which letters, so far as your limits will allow, you are respectfully requested to publish. The design of these letters is to direct attention to the necessity and great advantage of erecting a large number of commodious and attractive Congregational chapels, on suitable sites, in London; and the means by which this important object may be accomplished. In this letter, I beg permission to state a few facts illustrative of the necessity of the proposed enterprise.

The present population of the metropolis is generally estimated at 2,250,000. It will assist your readers to appreciate the meaning of this enumeration, to remind them that the population of London is double the amount of that of Wales, and is barely exceeded by that of Scotland. The inhabitants of all the fifty-one country towns of England and Wales would form an aggregate equal to only half the population of the metropolis; and, notoriously great as is the population of Manchester, of Liverpool, of Birmingham, of Leeds and Sheffield, still it would be requisite for each of these vast provincial towns to be increased to double its present extent, and contain twice its present amount of population, to obtain an aggregate equal to the size and population of London. How vast and overwhelming, then, is the fact, that the present population of the metropolis amounts to 2,250,000! We say the "present" population, for it must be carefully borne in mind, especially in reference to that progressive work for which we plead, that the number of the inhabitants of this vast city is increasing at the rate of at least 30,000 per annum.

It was the opinion of Dr. Chalmers that the accommodation in places of public worship ought to be sufficient for five-eighths of the population. We are willing to give a lower estimate, and to deem that room adequate which can accommodate, at the same time, one-half of the people. Have we, in all places of worship in London, this amount of room? Do the sittings in the various churches or chapels amount to 1,125,000? In the *London City Mission Magazine* for January, 1843, it was shown, in detail, that the church accommodation of the metropolis was sufficient for only 351,290 persons, and the chapel accommodation for only 250,128; making a total of 601,418. During the last six years, great activity has been manifested, especially by the Episcopalians, in increasing the amount of accommodation. It is probable that during this period, 75,000 sittings have been added to the above number; making a total of 676,418 sittings for 1,125,000 persons. This calculation, which, perhaps, exhibits an excess in respect to the accommodation, and a deficiency in respect to the persons capable of attending, still presents a deficiency to the extent of 446,582 sittings. If, moreover, we take into consideration that a large proportion of the above accommodation is included within the City walls, whence the population is retiring, and that much of it is furnished in edifices which, in point of appearance and position, are very repulsive to modern tastes, it will be further evident that the real and practical deficiency is considerably understated. I believe it will be found, on careful examination, that there are 500,000 persons in London capable of attending public worship, for whom no suitable accommodation is made. This 500,000, be it remembered, is equal to one million of the entire population.

Does not this fact furnish one proof of the necessity for a great increase of that accommodation for which we plead? Ought the Congregationalists of London to do nothing to help to wipe off the disgrace of leaving half-a-million of the inhabitants of London unprovided with the requisite accommodation for public worship? What would be the impression produced on the ministers and members of the metropolitan churches, if it were proved that not a single place of worship was provided in Manchester, in Liverpool, in Birmingham, and in Leeds. Would no general effort be made to supply the deficiency? And yet such a case of hypothetical destitution in those great provincial towns is not greater than the actual destitution which exists within the limits of the metropolis. And is the evil less because it exists at our own doors; or is it diminished by being seated in the capital of the empire, which sustains to the body politic the same vital relation that the heart bears to the animal frame?

Half a million of the inhabitants of London destitute of the requisite accommodation for the public worship of God is, in itself, a sufficient proof of the necessity of additional sanctuaries. But let no one suppose that the necessity of such erections depends exclusively on this deficiency of room. The number of habitual absentees from the churches and chapels of London, very far exceeds the number excluded by the insufficiency of the sittings. We fear that we do not exaggerate in estimating that number at nearly one million. At first sight, it may strike the reader, that this extent of absenteeism is an argument against the increase of places of public worship, instead of being in its favour. If all the churches and chapels in London were furnished with a faithful gospel ministry, in all respects adapted to the times in which we live, and yet the population refused to avail themselves of the accommodation provided, I confess that it would be very difficult to discover in such non-attendance a proof of the necessity of further accommodation. But what is the fact of the case? The people do not avail themselves of all the accommodation that is provided. But what sanctuaries are scantily attended? What houses are full? Other things being equal, that is, the situation, the external appearance, the internal convenience and attendance being equal, it will be found, that the sanctuary in which the gospel is proclaimed with intelligence, simplicity, and earnestness, and in which Christian fellowship and activity are duly promoted, does not lack attendance; and that the other sanctuary, in which form takes the place of spirit, intellect is a substitute for heart, and bare morality is taught in the place of godliness, has abundance of sittings without occupants. Human nature, and especially civilized human nature, as we find it in London, has affinities, tastes, cravings, which are not satisfied or met

by pure intellect, however elevated, by gorgeous decorations and solemn ceremonies, however specious, or by mere enforcement of certain moral obligations, however correct. Give the thing that human hearts crave, and which the word of God abundantly supplies, and present it in the form and mode that suits humanity, and "all men will be drawn" to such a centre. It is because this is not done in many of the sanctuaries of London that the attendance is so miserably disproportionate to the accommodation. Is such non-attendance any proof that other houses, in which the gospel will be suitably taught, ought not to be erected? Because the vendor of unwholesome bread looks in vain for customers, shall the dealer in genuine food despair of success?

We are disposed, then, to put the case thus:—The fact, that there are nearly half a million of human beings in London capable of attending public worship, for whom there is no suitable accommodation at all, is a proof of the necessity of the erection of a large number of commodious and attractive sanctuaries; the additional fact, that there are nearly one million of non-attendants at the sanctuaries that are erected, the non-attendance of whom is principally occasioned by the anti-evangelical doctrines that are taught, is a further and stronger proof of the urgent necessity that presses upon the Congregationalists of the metropolis to multiply their houses of prayer. Congregationalism is essentially evangelical. It has no other life but that which it derives from the truth as it is in Jesus, through the baptism of the Holy Spirit. It cannot exist on an anti-evangelical element. It prospers, too, in proportion to its intelligence, its sociality, and its activity. It is the thing that suits the tastes and cravings of such a population as London presents. It best meets existing wants.

Need it be added, that a great increase of its sanctuaries for the purpose of giving fair development to its principles, of calling public attention to its movements, and of attracting the ignorant and indifferent to listen to its doctrines, and to test its spirit, is indispensable to give to it a fair opportunity of achieving that success in London for which it is so singularly fitted? In the establishment of Ragged-schools, of Sabbath, Day, and Infant-schools, in the extensive distribution of religious tracts and copies of the Sacred Scriptures, in all modes of domiciliary visitation for religious instruction, in open-air preaching, we greatly rejoice. These are modes of evangelization which the spiritual necessities of London increasingly demand. The period may never come when such operations can be safely dispensed with. The chapel-building movement is antagonist to such efforts. It hails them heartily. But let it not be forgotten, that all such operations are necessarily elementary and preparatory. It is to the formation of churches, and the maintenance of all the institutions of the settled Christian ministry, that we must look for the real strength and growth of the body of Christ. It is, indeed, to such centres that we must look for the spiritual supply requisite to maintain these other modes of usefulness which we advocate. Stated congregations cannot, however, assemble without suitable edifices; while the edifice itself, the other requisite being secured, is singularly adapted to attract and consolidate the congregation.

With your kind permission, I will pursue the subject at another time. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully
10, Cambridge-terrace, J. C. GALLAWAY, Sec.
Middletown-road, Dalston.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—SUBSCRIPTION TO MISS TUCKER.—On Friday, a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, to take into consideration the case of Miss Jane Tucker, the foundress of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, who is now, at the advanced age of 70, dependent upon casual benevolence for the means of existence. The Rev. Richard Cobbold, rector of Wortham, having been voted to the chair, warmly advocated the claims of Miss Tucker to public consideration, and especially amongst that class for whom she had made such sacrifices. He contrasted the present position of the institution, now one of the greatest of the national charities, with that which it held when Miss T. was struggling to rear it to maturity. During the first two years the subscriptions amounted to £79 only, whilst last year £13,800 had been expended, the funded capital being £12,000, and yet she had not been permitted to share in any of its advantages. Mr. Curzon read a narrative of the rise and progress of the institution, explaining the share Miss Tucker had in its establishment, and the admission of the Duke of Cambridge that she was the founder. It was resolved that the same should be printed and circulated, and a public subscription opened to purchase an annuity for Miss Tucker. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE WIDOW OF MILTON.—At the recent meeting of the British Archaeological Society, the Rev. Dr. Marsden, of Nantwich, read a short paper containing particulars concerning the widow of Milton, who survived her husband fifty-two years, and was buried at Nantwich, in the county of Chester. She was the daughter of Edward Minshall, Esq., of Stoke, situated three miles from that town. Milton, at the time of this his third marriage, was fifty-three years of age, and this lady married him when "blind and infirm," and appears to have died in 1730. "Although no monument," observed Mr. Marsden, "marks the spot where her remains rest, yet the constant tradition of the religious society with which she was connected has preserved the knowledge of its locality. The burial-ground of the Baptists in Nantwich is a small fore court, contiguous to the ancient and now dilapidated meeting-house in Barker-street, enclosed within a wall and gates. The grave is situated immediately on the left hand of the entrance, having the head against the wall and the side against a grave, covered with a ledger gravestone. It was during the period of the poet's marriage life with this lady, that he dictated the remarkable work which lay buried in MS. for more than a century and a half, till it was brought to light by the researches of Mr. Lemon, in the Old State Paper Office."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE DEBATE ON ROME.—The debate on the Roman question in the Legislative Assembly, to which we referred in our last number, was interesting and important. It occupied two days—Monday and Tuesday. In the course of his speech M. de Tocqueville gave a pledge, that the expedition to Rome should not end in the unconditional restoration of the Pope, but that constitutional checks should be imposed on the exercise of the Pontiff's temporal power, so that the old abuses, which had been productive of so much evil, should have no chance of being re-established. He hinted, that to have allowed the Italian question to be adjusted by Austria alone would have been equally injurious to the Roman States and to France. This speech has given satisfaction even to many adversaries of the policy adopted by the Cabinet. M. Jules Favre attacked that policy in a long and able speech, endeavouring to show that French interference had upset a form of government chosen by the Roman people, and that the efforts of France now to produce a working constitution of a liberal character in Rome, would be nullified by the joint machinations of the Pope and the other Catholic powers of Europe. In the course of his speech he said:—

Never were right, justice, fundamental law, civil honour, national will—all that is held most sacred among nations—more disloyally violated [applause on the left]. And in what interest, upon what principle, was this conduct held? Was it in the interest of greatness—of morality? The morality of the Roman clergy! M. de Montalembert: What do you know of it? M. J. Favre: What do I know, sir? I know what I have seen—what I examined closely. You, who interrupt me, come to this tribune and demand for your country the benefits of clerical government. [Marks of assent from M. de Montalembert.] Institute an inquiry, and tell us what grandeur, what prosperity may be derived from such a government. Institute an inquiry, and you will learn the state of sterility and misery in which the church possessions are [applause on the left]. The conclusion which must be drawn from all this is, that the information of M. Lesseps was correct, that the resistance was not that of a few adventurers—as has been said—but that it was national [acclamation]. If it had not been so, how could a handful of strangers, who, according to such assertions, would have had all the Roman population against them, have resisted for three months 30,000 men of the *élite* of your army? The resistance was national; the Ministry knew it; and that did not prevent them from giving the order for the attack. It shunned the orders given by the Assembly, while, by its own secret orders, and contrary to the will of the sovereign Assembly, it carried on the war [uproar on the right]. If you have been of good faith, prove it. You can no longer pretend that a band of adventurers governed Rome. Well, now that you are established there, consult the Roman population, and ask them if they are in favour of an ecclesiastical government. Perform all these conditions; and then, if the result be favourable to you, I shall remain silent. But if you do not do so, you give me the right to draw the conclusions I have presented to you [cheers on the left].

M. de Falloux, Minister of Public Instruction, followed. His speech was considered by all parties rather as a piece of clever "herring trailing," than as a defence of the expedition to Rome. He seemed anxious to give the go-bye to the expedition of General Oudinot as soon as possible, and accordingly he made personal attacks upon M. Jules Favre (which brought on him a well-merited castigation from that gentleman); he eulogized the Popes of the middle ages, he abused the Roman Republic and the republican principle generally; he lauded Legitimacy; he in fact talked of everything but the subject-matter in debate. He referred to a conversation in which the Pope had expressed his readiness to agree to such reforms as the present state of the Roman people demanded.

The Assembly then divided, when the Ministry had a majority of 252, the numbers being 428 to 176.

The most important part of the sitting, however, was the presentation, by M. Passy, of two projects of law by which it is intended to fill up the gap in French finance. These laws are an income tax of 1 per cent., and a tax on the conveyance of property, funded or otherwise, and whether by gift or purchase. Contrary to general expectation, these bills have caused a most unfavourable effect on the bourse.

Paris is no longer in the anomalous state which the state of siege. The project of law regulating the manner and the circumstances under which this exceptional state can in future be created, was adopted by a large majority on Thursday, and it was immediately followed by the voting of another project, restoring Paris and its republican agitators to civil tribunals and the ordinary course of justice.

A SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.—On Friday, M. Dariste applied to the Assembly for leave to prosecute M. Sommer for an article denouncing the reactionary tendencies of the Moderates in the most disgusting manner. It thus speaks of the President:

But what did the President of the Republic, that conspirator, that amnestied convict; what did he when the heads of Lahr and Daix rolled on the scaffold? The president lay reposing in slumber after the fatigues of the ball of the eve in order to prepare for those of the ball of the morrow. He was dreaming of the 600,000fr. which the National Assembly has just granted for his *menus plaisirs*.

During the reading of the portion of the article which contained such gross personal abuse of the President of the Republic, M. Gastier, who was sitting behind Pierre Buonaparte, cheered the most offensive part of the lampoon, and exclaimed, "It is true;" "Bravo!" These words, pronounced in a

loud tone of voice, naturally excited the indignation of so near a relative of the man who was the object of such an attack. Pierre Buonaparte is stated to have turned round and remonstrated warmly with him. To his words, the only reply given was, "Vous n'êtes qu'un imbécile." "Comment! imbécile," said Buonaparte, rising from his seat, and at the same moment he struck Gastier in the face. Upon this a scene of confusion arose which it is difficult to give an idea of. Gastier screaming with rage, and perhaps with pain—as his adversary has rather a heavy hand, and the *soufflet* was administered with energy—made desperate efforts to fly at his assailant, and his assailant appeared quite ready to repeat the assault. Owing to the exertions of the deputies near them they were kept apart; and Pierre Buonaparte, after giving his explanation in the tribune, was removed by his friends from the chamber. Both parties were arrested, but were released on Saturday—the latter on giving his word of honour to the President of the Assembly that he should be forthcoming when called upon. He is to be prosecuted. He it appears has sent a challenge to M. Gastier, who returned an answer that he would not fight, but that he would revenge himself in his own way.

The Assembly was prorogued on Saturday, *de facto*, without any ceremony. The honours of the last moments of the sitting were divided between M. Lagrange, who urged the injustice of keeping political prisoners on the pontoons, and M. Santeys, whose interpellations on the state of siege were not listened to. The Assembly adjourned to the 1st of October. Several members of the Left having cried "Vive la République," a voice on the Right replied, "Not yours, we hope."

RECALL OF GENERAL OUDINOT.—M. Edgar Ney, Aide-de-Camp to the President of the Republic, set out for Rome on Thursday afternoon with a mission to General Oudinot, who is recalled. General Oudinot is to return to France with a portion of the army. General Rostolan will assume the command of the French army. General Oudinot is not replaced. Colonel Ney is charged to present a letter from the President of the Republic, and another from the Cabinet Ministers, to the General. The *Evening* states that the cause of the recall is the decree re-establishing the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION.—Eighty national representatives holding extreme democratic opinions have prepared the following resolution:—"The French Republic recognises the independence and the nationality of Hungary. The executive Government will adopt such measures as are necessary to secure the integrity of the Hungarian territory against all foreign intervention and invasion." The proposal was referred to a committee, who unanimously reported against it. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The opinion in political circles in Paris is, that the prestige so long attached to the name and power of Russia is seriously compromised, and that the Hungarian war has shown how completely mistaken were those who believed Russia to be a military Colossus. There are many who believe that the Ottoman troops would in reality be more than a match for the Russians. It would be absurd to say that Russia is not a great power, but it is considered that, after the late trials, she has ceased to be the terrible nightmare that used to disturb the repose of many a statesman.

La République announces the discharge from the prison of La Force of twenty-eight individuals, who were detained there since the insurrectionary movement of the 13th of June. Amongst them is M. Charles Expilly, a sub-editor of *La République*, who says that he has suffered imprisonment during fifty-six days for having cried "Vive la Constitution!"

A letter from Lyons states, that the complete reorganization of the army of the Alps appears to have been resolved on by the Government. The 2nd division has been ordered to occupy a position on the frontiers of Savoy.

M. Levay, the author of a song entitled "The Ball and the Guillotine," was sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris, on Saturday, to six months' imprisonment, and 300fr. fine.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Heald (Lola Montez) have arrived in Paris.

The *tiers parti*, of which General Cavaignac is the head, is about to start a journal, to be called *Le Constituant*, of which M. Marrast is to be the chief editor.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The President of the Republic, accompanied by the Vice-President and four of the Ministers, left Paris on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for Rouen. He was received at the railroad station with cries of "Vive Napoleon," "Vive le Président." His reception along the line to Rouen is characterised by the *Débats* as *banal*, that is, joyful, though without enthusiasm. At Rouen the same. No cries were heard of "Vive la République!" He arrived at Rouen at 1 o'clock. His first act was to proceed to the cathedral, where he was received by the Archbishop and clergy. He then reviewed the National Guards and troops, and repaired at 4 o'clock to the Mairie, where he received the authorities, and afterwards visited the iron manufactory of M. Barbet. At 7 o'clock he was entertained at a magnificent banquet given him by the city. Wherever General Changarnier was recognised by the people, he was welcomed with bursts of acclamation, and "Vive le brave Changarnier!" was the shout that was heard from the peasants, as well as the inhabitants of towns—from the population of all classes. The President left Rouen on Sunday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, and arrived the same evening at Havre. The weather was most unfavourable, and it was feared that in conse-

quence of a violent storm, the expected regatta could not take place on that day. M. Odillon Barrot accompanied the President.

When at Tours last week, the President of the Republic visited the colony of Mettray. He examined its minutest details with great interest, and several times repeated his regret that he did not see similar institutions founded in all the departments. He concluded his visit by desiring the remission of all punishments incurred through breaches of the establishment regulations.

Two shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Grenoble and the neighbourhood. Fortunately, no serious damage has been sustained.

Some of the principal manufacturers of articles suited to the trade with China have recently had interviews with the Minister of Commerce on the subject of forming a factory at Canton, to promote French commerce in that country.

ITALY.

RESTORATION OF THE PAPAL POWER.

Letters from Rome, of the 3rd instant, state that three Commissioners had arrived from Gaeta and assumed the temporal government of the Papal States; which General Oudinot, by public proclamation, resigned into their hands, retaining only the military power for the French army. The Commission, composed of three Cardinals, is to form the Ministry, with the exception of the department of Foreign Affairs, which remains with Cardinal Antonelli. No conditions appear to have been made with the Pope, and the promises given by the Commissioners are of a general nature only.

Letters of the 4th mention that the Papal Commission, so far from entering into the path of reform that had been promised, have commenced by restoring the old tribunals, whether exceptional or otherwise, that existed before the flight of the Pope; they have raised the price of salt by two-thirds, and they have announced that the paper-money of the republic can have currency, but at sixty-five per cent. discount. The correspondent of the *Times* describes the excitement caused by the latter measure:—

So much excitement was not exhibited during the whole proceedings of the siege, and every man who knew that he had lost thirty-five per cent. of his cash in hand felt that the true consequences of the French occupation were but then for the first time developed. It was quite awful to see the rage of the people on the exhibition of the placards announcing the fatal news, and *Rome would have risen as one man had not 20,000 foreign bayonets been in the city to prevent it*. In every shop, at every corner of a street, and every café, you saw people counting their stock, and calculating their losses; and as all other money has for some time past disappeared, every one, down to the very poorest, had reason to complain. Towards evening the discontent, which was somewhat patient in the morning, began to assume a graver character, and as there are still 4,000 of the late combatants on sufferance in Rome, the French Governor thought proper to take extraordinary precautions. With that view cannon were planted on the Pincio, in the Piazza del Popolo, and other leading points, and strong bodies of horses and foot were marched to the different squares. Heavy patrols were kept constantly in motion, and if the city were in open insurrection a greater military display could not have been made.

The same authority (a partisan of the Pope, it will be recollected) thus speaks of the first steps taken by the new Papal powers:—

In fact, the Apostolical Triumvirate has commenced very ill, and I frankly tell them, if Rome had not to obey a large French garrison, another revolution must have taken place; adding, with a warning voice at the same time, that the Pope never can reign except under the protection of foreign troops, if he does not relieve the people of clerical domination. I have taken great pains to inquire into what is going on, and I will venture to say, that if the Commander-in-Chief relinquished the direction of the supreme police, the most reactionary steps would at once be taken by the Papal authorities, and it requires all the moral resistance the former can offer to arrest the spirit of vengeance which is already displayed.

General Oudinot had gone to Gaeta.

The following, from the *Daily News* correspondence, further illustrates the relative feelings of the Government and people of Rome:—

Cardinal Antonelli is now the all-powerful Secretary of State. The tone of this man's mind may be judged of from an answer he is said to have made on being informed that the prisons of Rome were so full that they could receive no more inmates, and which I am assured by those who are personally acquainted with the cardinal is perfectly in keeping with his character: "If you have no more dungeons unoccupied," said this churchman, "you have surely plenty of graves." The revelation of such a spirit of course exasperates the people very much, and a priest was yesterday insulted and knocked down by some men occupied in reading the obnoxious edict, amongst whom he pushed his way to get a sight of the tariff. Some French soldiers passing down the Corso at the time took no notice of the fray.

THE POPE AND HIS PROTECTORS.—Those immediately around the Pope are unable to gather any clue to his future movements. One thing appears clear—his Holiness will not venture to return to Rome. The King of Naples is anxious now to see the French out of Italy: they having done the "dirty work" for Austria, Spain, and Naples, their friends would see them away from the Eternal City; and this is the reason, I am assured, of the continued presence of the Spanish troops in the Neapolitan States. I have reason to know (continues our correspondent), on the best authority, that nothing is done at Gaeta without first consulting Austrian agents; and when any question of importance occurs, a courier is despatched to Vienna. The great diplomatic difficulty remains unsolved—what bayonets are to support the Papal throne? His Holiness has so thoroughly dis-

gusted his children, it will be necessary, go when he may, to be prepared—

"With stores of spiritual provision,
And magazines of ammunition."

The Neapolitan army still remains on the frontier. Additional troops are under orders for Sicily. The Spanish forces do not appear to be on the move, nor is the Neapolitan Government anxious for their retreat, since the French army in Rome is still regarded with suspicion.—*Naples Correspondent of the Daily News.*

SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND AUSTRIA.—The treaty of peace between Austria and Piedmont was signed on the 6th inst. at Milan. A partial amnesty was proclaimed at Milan on the 5th. The *Journal des Débats* states that the indemnity of 75,000,000 due by Piedmont to Austria, has already been paid by the house of Rothschild, on account of the former power.

ESCAPE OF GARIBALDI.—According to accounts from Bologna, of the 3rd inst., Garibaldi has at length succeeded in escaping from the Austrians. He embarked on the 2nd, at eight o'clock in the morning, on board some fishing-vessels, accompanied by two or three hundred of his followers, at Ceneda, a small port of the Adriatic, situated between Rimini and Ravenna. It is not known whether he has gone to Venice or Corfu. The Austrian general has taken the rest of Garibaldi's men prisoners. Upwards of 1,000 of them have already reached Bologna; and the rest will be distributed among the other towns garrisoned by the Austrians.—Later intelligence states that Garibaldi had been forced by the Austrian flotilla to land again; he has done so at Magnavacca.

SUCCESS OF THE VENETIANS.—The *Concordia* announces two somewhat important successes by the Venetians. On the night of the 29th July, they attacked a strong post of the Austrians, and captured a large quantity of provisions. About the same time, a Venetian flotilla from the Ionian Islands, laden with provisions, beat off the Imperial fleet, and entered the Lagoon in triumph. By land, the Austrians have fallen back, extending and weakening the line, if not virtually raising the blockade.

THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.—The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 31st of July states, that the Roman refugees who were denied admission at Malta had been brought back to Civita Vecchia by the French steamer "Lycurgue." They were then, by the order of Admiral Trehouart, placed on board the "Narval," and despatched to the island of Corsica. Many of the Roman refugees who were refused to be permitted to land in Malta, had arrived at Athens, and well received. A number of Italians had also arrived at Patras from Ancona, and been immediately provided with quarters by the authorities. There are about 300 more at Corfu who are expected at Patras. The inhabitants have got up a subscription for them.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.—The opening of the Prussian Chambers took place at Berlin on the 7th inst., when the king's speech was read by Count Brandenburg. The most important features of the speech were those passages in which it stated that it was the firm determination of the Government to exert every effort to establish a strong respectable Federal Germany, without sacrificing the independence of individual states. Allusion was made, also, to the preliminaries of peace with Denmark. The papers were promised to be laid before the houses, with this observation, "The Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig could not possibly obtain all they wished." The condition of the finances of the country was stated to be such as to cover all the current expenses of the year.

The Central Government of Frankfurt has addressed a protest against the armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark to all the German Governments, with the exception of Prussia. This proceeding amounts to a cessation of diplomatic relations between the Central Government and the Court of Prussia.

A collective note of Russia, Austria, and Bavaria, is said to have been presented at Berlin, on the 1st, which is reported to have irritated the Prussian Government to that extent that people have even gone the length of talking about Prussian intervention in Hungary. It is said that Bavaria repents her past shortcomings to the Central Government, and is disposed to pay up the large arrears due from her to the fund for the German fleet, and to the treasury of the Frankfurt Government; and that Austria is inclined also to give some tardy aid to the Archduke, that the Central Power may not wholly perish of inanition, but be preserved in a kind of existence as an opposition to Prussia and its federation, which has completely broken with it. The help to the expiring ministry of the Archduke comes too late; money is not the only thing wanted to give it influence; the enthusiasm on which it depended has died out, and cannot, for the present at least, be revived. Nothing will come of the access of zeal for the Frankfurt ministry but a few more absurdities, such as summoning a Diet of the empire, to which the greater part of Germany will return no representatives, as a mere opposition to the Diet which Prussia and its allies are about to call together, it is believed at Erfurt. Both powers may wish to see Prussia embarrassed by a continuation of the war, but neither of them has the means of fomenting it; peace had on both sides become a necessity. The south of Germany, suffering but little from the protracted hostilities, has never known the loss and damage they inflicted on the Baltic provinces of Prussia.—*Times Correspondent.*

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE HUNGARIANS.

The most important intelligence from Hungary is the capture of the city of Raab by the Hungarian garrison at Comorn, after defeating the Austrians. It appears that the garrison left in Comorn fortress, under Klapka, amounted to 10,000 men, which was reinforced by the force left by Georgey at Waitzen, which carried the baggage of his army back to Comorn, estimated at 12,200 men. The strength of this force seems to have been unknown to General Haynau when he marched into the interior, and left the corps of General Czorich, amounting to some 15,000, to operate against Comorn. At all events, he seems to have relied upon the near neighbourhood of a Russian army, under General Grabbe, which it now turns out had been suddenly called off from the Waag to join General Paskiewitch in his pursuit of Georgey on the Theiss. Klapka was not slow to take advantage of these circumstances. With a force of 15,000 men he made a sally from his stronghold on the 3rd. General Czorich, commander of the besieging corps, lost his positions, guns, and stores, with the bridge over the Danube, which connected them with the Schütt. The outposts were driven up to Wieselburgh, twenty-five miles nearer Vienna than Raab. Raab, Gorgo, Acs, and other places, were taken, and the communication with Pesth completely cut off. The correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The retreat of the Imperialists from Raab was all but a race, in which the soldiers cast away their muskets, swords, and knapsacks, while the Russians, doffing their long coats, which arrested their onward progress, arrived at Presburg in their shirt sleeves. Some artillery horses were saved by the traces being cut. Rumours spoke of five battalions of foot which are missing, and those among the Imperialists that have been actually engaged bear the marks of the sabres of the formidable Hussars.

The spoil which fell into the hands of the Hungarians upon the 3rd and 4th inst. was immense. The whole artillery at Acs and Moca was taken, part spiked, and part driven off to Comorn. A whole battalion of the foot regiment of Mazzuchelli was captured, the military chest taken; two field dispensaries, an invaluable acquisition, were carried off; 2,760 head of oxen, with escort, safely stowed behind the entrenchments of Uj-Szőny. In Raab were found, besides other largestocks of munition and victuals, 100,000 cwt. of flour, and 40,000 uniforms; and at Gorgo, five barges, laden with 17,000 cwt. of powder and corn. At the same time, by an excursion on the left bank of the Danube, a Russian transport, with 30,000 new uniforms, was seized at the town of Galantha. The brigade defeated at Acs, where the main battle took place, fled without saving a single gun. Then Klapka turned his arms against Gorgo, where a whole Austrian flotilla, with all sorts of supplies, fell into his hands. Raab was entered on the 4th, at ten at night.

It is now stated as a fact, that the corps of Klapka and Aulich have joined at Raab. The Russians have sent 20,000 men, under General Osten-Sacken, to punish the Hungarians for their temerity, while 10,000 Austrians are approaching from Altenberg for the same purpose.

The event created quite a panic at Vienna and Presburg. The telegraphs were working continually. All the troops that could be parted with, far and near, were sent for, and set in motion towards the Hungarian frontier. 10,000 men have been ordered to march from Brünn, in Moravia.

This morning (writes the correspondent of the *Times*) Vienna presented an unusually excited and hurried appearance. Four battalions were despatched by railway to Presburg. Among them was a battalion of rifles. They were mere lads. There had been some mutiny among them. I understood they had refused to march until the Emperor sent to say that they should not be used against the enemy. At length they consented to do so, but even then the scene was heartrending. The poor young fellows moaned and wept aloud. They cried that to march against the Hungarians was to go to death. The officers yielded less to their feelings, but they, too, parted from their friends and relations with very evident signs of emotion, and then hurried the men off. Near the railroad there was a dense crowd of curious spectators. Here again the young riflemen tarried, and bemoaned their fate. They said, "We are going to be shot!" and, addressing the crowd, they cried, "Farewell for ever. We shall never return!" The officers entreated them to be quiet, and resigned to their fate. They submitted at length.

It is understood at Vienna that all the soldiers that marched on the 5th inst. will desert on the first opportunity. Nor are these sentiments confined to the troops that marched from Vienna after the affair at Raab. We learn from the letters of one of our correspondents that General Haynau, on setting out for the South, left in the camp near Comorn several officers, both Russians and Austrians, and a considerable body of troops, who had evinced symptoms of insubordination and a sympathy for the Hungarians. No sooner did these officers and men see Klapka's forces advancing in the direction of Raab than, mounting their horses, they proceeded in a body in the same direction. Pursuit was impossible, for the Imperialists were just then in full retreat.

The result of these important successes is, that as there remains no other road from Vienna to Pesth, to the north of the Plattensee, the main corps of the Austrian army under Haynau, the corps of Schlick, and the Russian corps of Paniutin, are completely cut off from Vienna. Thus the only route at present by which we can hear of General Haynau is through Galicia, and by the same line which brings the Czar despatches from Paskiewitch.

The announcement of his occupation, without resistance, of Szegedin, on the 2nd, in the *Wiener Zeitung*, is therefore probably a fabrication, as well

as the pitched battle fought with Dembinski, and "the wild flight" of the Hungarians. The position of Szegedin on the Theiss, at its confluence with the Mavos, covering the Bashka and Banat, as well as Guyon's operations in the south against Symria, renders it a place of great importance, and no doubt it will be obstinately defended, as great pains have been latterly taken to fortify it strongly. The following account is given by a correspondent of the *Times* of the dangerous position of the Russian army:—

It is stated here that Haynau finds the difficulties of his march almost insuperable. There are rumours of his having been forced to fall back upon Ketschkemet. His soldiers are stated to have suffered more than any army ever did. Their march from Pesth was a weary plodding through the deep burning sand. The horses and the artillery could scarcely move along. With the exception of Ketschkemet they did not find a single village. There were neither human creatures nor animals. The inhabitants of those places had wandered away; they had burnt their villages and filled the wells with putrid carcasses of men and animals. No water is to be had, and the soldiers must drink the hot and corrupted water which General Haynau carries along with his army. They mix it with vinegar to make it drinkable. On their weary march they found, as yet, not a trace of the Hungarian army, and it is very doubtful whether that army will oppose them at Szegedin. But if the Hungarians were to attack and defeat General Haynau at Szegedin, the probability is that but few of the Imperialists would live to tell the fate of the battle, for the Landsturm would rise up in their rear and prevent their escape.

From the north-east of Hungary there is no reliable information. A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says that Georgey occupied an impregnable position not far off the great marshes, near Namény. Another account is that he was trying to effect a junction with Bem. The weather may be reckoned as one of the main chances in favour of the Hungarians. The rains will be setting in at the close of the month, and the whole country now occupied by the armies of Paskiewitch and Haynau, will become one vast swamp. Meanwhile the ague is thinning their ranks. The *Kolner Zeitung* states that General Georgey has taken up a position between Erlau and Miskolcz, and that the Russian General Osten-Sacken, with his reserves, stood on the 30th ult. to the south of Kaschau. The headquarters of General Schlick were at Syslnok. Paskiewitch's last despatch was dated from Bossormeny, ten or fifteen miles to the north-west of Debreczin.

His men (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*) were dying off like flies; and it is certain that if he cannot manage to crush the Hungarian army before the end of August, his army will be so reduced by mortality and sickness as to be done up for this campaign. The Russian officers hated the campaign. The climate affects them all disagreeably. Malaria plays the deuce with the troops. Their living was execrable, and no forage was to be had. Several waggons at the Warsaw terminus were laden with ship-biscuit, worse than "the remainder biscuit after a voyage," and in a state of mouldiness bordering on decomposition. Several other waggons groaned with "apothecaries' stuff," great part of which might have been saved by an improved quality of food.

Madame Paskiewitch had received a letter from her husband, dated the 2nd, which said that he had been defeated by Georgey, or which, at least, led her to that conclusion. It is said that Paskiewitch is advancing, by forced marches, through Debreczin on Grosswardein.

According to the *Lemberger Zeitung* of the 2nd inst., 1,000 Hungarians, with 13 field pieces, had made a razzia across the Gallician frontier to Klimiec, south from Stry. Another corps of 10,000 Russians has entered Galicia.

Official news from Jassy has reached Vienna of the position of the Hungarian army which entered Moldavia by the defiles of Oytosh. The report is printed in the *Wiener Zeitung*: it states that the insurgents in Moldavia are at Bakau, that General Bem has his headquarters at Okna, and that the Russian General Möller was preparing to attack him. The Turkish Commissioner, Fuad Effendi, has sent an envoy from Bucharest, summoning the insurgents to quit the Turkish territory. Since that time the Hungarian army has advanced to Roman, on the road to Jassy.

Accounts of the doings in Transylvania have reached us by way of Constantinople, which differ altogether from those of Warsaw and Vienna. These represent the encounter at Fogarasch as decidedly favourable to the Hungarians. General Frietag had been beaten back through the pass of Oytosh. Official accounts have reached Vienna of the progress of General Clam Gallas and his troops. On the 20th of July the Austrian forces at St. Gyorgy were attacked by the Hungarians, and driven back upon their reserves at Illyefalva, where they were again attacked on the following day, and forced to retreat behind the river Alt, and thence to Marienburg. On the 25th General Clam Gallas resolved to attack his enemies, and proceeded consequently on the road to Illyefalva, where a battle which continued for six hours was fought, and which ended in the retreat of the Imperialists behind the Alt. In this battle the Hungarians had a force of about 12,000 men.

At Lemberg, on the 31st ult., a milliner, accused of making Kossuth cockades, and of having persuaded or coaxed her husband to play the spy, was taken to the barracks, and there punished with thirty blows from rods, or rather sticks, on her bare back.

We learn from the *Agram papers* that the Council of the Banat has passed an unanimous vote against the Austrian Constitution of the 4th of March.

The Austrian Premier, Prince Schwarzenberg, set out for Warsaw on the 6th inst., on a visit to the Czar, for the purpose, it is thought, of consulting

with his Russian Majesty on the steps to be taken to insure a greater unity of purpose between the allied armies. It is confidently asserted that there are two parties in the Austrian Cabinet. Schwarzenberg, Bach, and Schmerling, insist upon continuing the war, and attempting to crush the Magyars by Russian aid. The Emperor himself and Krauss are said to wish for peace. The prevailing feeling in Vienna is in favour of peace. The sympathy expressed in England for the cause of the Magyars has made a profound impression there.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danish blockade of the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, was raised on the 11th instant.

The German papers publish the details of the line of demarcation in Schleswig, as agreed on by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Powers. The line commences at the bay of Steinberg to the south of Oestergaard, and passes in a westerly direction, which at places inclines to the south, by Flensburg, whence it crosses the country to the north of Tondern. Hoyer, its port, and the Hoyer Harde and the Angel district of Flensburg, lie to the north of the line.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers have been received to the 7th of June. The agitation upon the question of constituting the Cape a convict settlement had most extensively increased, and from one end of the colony to the other, meetings had been held, and resolutions adopted, protesting against the introduction of convict labour or the principles which regulated it. Of the Cape Town memorial, remonstrating and calling the Governor to suspend the operation of any order in Council for the purpose, the *Zuid Afrikaan* says:—"The number of signatures attached to the memorial and protest of the 19th of May is now between 4,000 and 5,000. Separate memorials and protests have been drawn up, and are in the course of signature at Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town. The number of signatures to these will, it is expected, amount to many thousands. To these must be added, the memorials from the municipalities, from the clergy and congregations, and from various localities, forming altogether such an expression of opinion as perhaps never issued from any community before. And not a hand has been raised on the other side, except one; and that one has since signed its recantation." All conceivable measures for preventing the reception of the unfortunates who might be landed by orders of the Government were being promulgated, and parties were binding each other not to take into service for at least 12 months any strange labourers, especially English, unless their credentials were of the most indisputable description. In this and other ways it was hoped the efforts of the home Government to "demoralize" the Cape would be in part if not wholly frustrated.

Sir Henry Smith's reply to the Cape Town memorial displays a conviction that the feelings of the colonists are not to be trifled with. He says that he does not know what discretionary power or what demand for implicit obedience on his part may be conveyed by the order in Council, which he had not yet received; so that he expresses no opinion on that point—

But I now assure you, gentlemen, in all honesty and candour, that I regard it my duty to represent to her Majesty's Government, in the most emphatic terms, transmitting at the same time the memorial now presented, together with the varied and multiplied petitions and addresses which I have received from the clergy of various persuasions, and from the inhabitants generally of the Cape, the injury and degradation which would be inflicted on the interests of this loyal and flourishing colony, if it be transformed into a penal settlement—a measure as fraught with every injury to the inhabitants at large as especially tending to undermine the system which now works so efficiently upon the eastern frontier. And as, through the liberal consideration of Earl Grey, the colony may hope to be almost immediately in possession of that memorable form of government, a representative one, which will place it among the most promising of her Majesty's possessions—so, gentlemen, do I trust that the Minister who has thus so cared for your interests will free you from the degradation attending a penal settlement. This is my decided view of the matter; and taking this view, as I do in common with the colony at large, my line of duty is apparent.

The advices from Natal of the 18th of May speak in favourable terms respecting the progress of affairs in that quarter. The "Wanderer" and "Lalla Rookh," emigrant ships, had arrived out, and their passengers were reported "all well."

CIRCASSIA.

The Circassians, stimulated by the Hungarian war, have recommenced hostilities with Russia in the Caucasus; and, under the command of the indefatigable Schamyl, have taken the fortress of Acsti, and obtained other successes.

WESTERN AFRICA.

ACTIVITY OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—By her Majesty's sloop "Contest," 12, Commander Archibald Macmurdo, just arrived at Spithead from the west coast of Africa, we are in receipt of intelligence from the slave-coast to the 11th July, and from the more southern and distant portions of that coast to the 1st of June. The slave-trade was particularly brisk on the Benguela division of the station, judging from the number of captures which have been recently made there. There was not much apparently doing on the Bights of Benin, nor on the Sierra Leone line of coast. Off Benguela and the adjoining slave-haunts to the northward, no less than six vessels had been captured during the month of May, two of which had human cargoes on board, and in such a state of filth and destitution as cannot well

be conceived, much less described. In a small schooner, captured off Old Benguela, by the "Contest," on the 30th April last, no less than 180 human beings were huddled together on the upper decks, exposed not only to the winds and weather, but to the violence of the waves which occasionally washed the decks of the vessel from stem to stern. In the beginning of May, off the same slave-haunt, the "Cygnets," 10, Commander Robertson, picked up a similar vessel with 300 on board, and it was currently reported that the "Boxer," late an American vessel of war, had escaped from this coast but a few days previously, with 500 on board. The other vessels captured here were all empty, one schooner by "Dart," another by "Spy," a third by "Dolphin," and a large barque completely fitted for the slave-trade, by a Portuguese cruiser.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—"I had no personal acquaintance," says M. Lamartine, "with the President whom the nation has placed at the head of the Executive Power. I fancied him such as my Republican prejudices, and the faults of youth, which he himself nobly avowed and condemned the other day in sight of his ancient prison of Ham, made me fear him on account of my country,—namely, unsteady, agitating, ambitious, impatient to reign. I was once more deceived; years had matured him; reflection had enlightened him; adversity had purified him. The walls of a prison are, as it were, the hot-house of the soul; they dry up the flowers, they ripen the fruit. I have seen, I have read, I have listened to, I have observed, I have since known the President of the Republic, and I owe it to truth to declare, that I have seen him a man quite equal to his present situation: a man equal to his duties towards the country; a statesman possessed of a *coup d'œil* just and calm, of a good heart, great good sense, a sincere honesty of intention, and a modesty which shrouds the glare but not the light. I say this because I think it. I have no motive to flatter him. I have nothing to expect from him. I have during my career often refused,—I have never asked for anything. But I believe that the Republic is fortunate, and that it has found a man when it only sought for a name. Providence has certainly interfered in the ballot which decided his election."

A REWARD WELL BESTOWED.—The Paris journals related a few days back that a medical student, in paying a visit during the cholera to a poor family who had no flannel to make the necessary frictions, took off his flannel waistcoat, and gave it for the purpose. No one could at first say who the medical pupil was, and it was only after a long investigation that his name became known, by his comrades mentioning it to the mayor, who informed the Minister of Public instruction that M. Thieux was the person. A letter arrived from the Minister inviting the young man to dinner for the following Wednesday. On the day stated the Minister presented him to Mme. de Falloux, who placed him near her at table, and paid him the utmost attention. Towards the end of the evening, M. de Falloux, taking him apart, announced to him that he had to present to him, in the name of the University, medical works to the value of 1,000 francs, and he added, "Do me the favour to accept, as a mark of my personal esteem, these two volumes; they contain a letter for you (it granted the young man a pension of 400 francs for three years), and do not forget that we receive every Wednesday." M. Thieux withdrew penetrated with gratitude.

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER CLOSED TO ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, August 7, writes:—"It may be useful to apprise all persons leaving England for Austria, that that Power, following the example of Russia, has closed her frontiers, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that a Visce, for a passport to Vienna can be obtained of the Austrian Embassy here (in Berlin). All Consular passports are rejected; and an especial rigour is exercised towards Englishmen and Americans. To mercantile men the inconvenience of being detained in Berlin is very great, and with the certainty of being stopped at the frontier, it is useless to proceed. It is necessary, therefore, to take an Ambassador's or Foreign-office passport, and that must state distinctly the place to which the traveller is going and the object of his journey."

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—It is now confidently stated that Mr. Hudson will not retire from the representation of Sunderland. We hear that an offer has been made on the part of that gentleman to settle all matters with the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, by the payment of a certain sum; and further, that this offer is likely to be accepted rather than have resort to the only alternative—that of seeking a remedy in the Court of Chancery.—*Durham Chronicle*.

SINGULAR CASE OF THE ADVANTAGE OF LIFE ASSURANCE.—A working man was admitted as a member of the Plymouth branch of the Western Provident Association, on the 3rd instant, for a small life assurance. A day or two previous he had met with a slight scratch in his arm, so trifling that no notice was taken of it by himself, or by the medical gentleman who examined, to test his fitness for admission to the society. Some few days afterwards inflammation arose, and from this insignificant cause, within a week this man, before strong and healthy, died. He had made but one month's payment, a mere trifle, to the association, and in return, his widow and family have received by means of the assurance a most timely and important aid.—*Western Times*.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

In the Postscript of our last number, we described, in brief terms, the character of her Majesty's reception, by the inhabitants of the Irish capital. We now subjoin a more detailed description of this interesting event.

At early dawn on Monday, a navy of steamers and vessels of every other description, crossed the harbour from the Dublin river to the Kingstown Railway station; and the royal squadron was totally enveloped in a crowded mass of floating spectators. An awning had been erected from the jetty to the railway platform; and as the sides of this awning had been purposely left open, a concourse had there also gathered, chiefly of ladies and the better class of Dublin citizens. About nine o'clock, the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Clarendon, with Prince George of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the other chief officers of State, proceeded on board to be in attendance on her Majesty. A deputation from the county of Dublin, consisting mostly of noblemen and headed by the Earl of Charlemont, presented an address, and received a written reply. At ten, the Queen and Prince Albert prepared to land. The procession was formed. Lord Clarendon advanced, and, bowing low, stepped before the Queen on the gangway. The Queen and Prince Albert followed, with their children, and train of noblemen. At the instant the Queen's foot pressed the shore, the royal standard swept aloft and spread itself to the breeze; a guard of honour presented arms, the populace shouted, and the heavy 68-pounders of the ships shook the earth with a tremendous salute.

"It was a sight," says the *Times* report, "never to be forgotten—a sound to be recollected for ever. Ladies threw aside the old formula of waving a white pocket-handkerchief, and cheered for their lives, while the men, pressing in so closely as to throng to the very edges of the pavilion, waved whatever came first to hand, hat, stick, wand, or coat (for the day was very hot), and rent the air with shouts of joy, which never decreased in energy till their beloved Sovereign was far out of sight. The Queen, turning from side to side, bowed low repeatedly. Prince Albert shared in and acknowledged the plaudits of the people; while the royal children were objects of universal attention and admiration. 'Oh! Queen, dear!' screamed a stout old lady beside us, 'make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you!' Indeed, her Majesty seemed to feel the warmth of her reception. She paused at the end of the platform for a moment, and, again making her acknowledgments, was hailed with one universal and tremendous cheer as she entered the terminus."

The Directors of the Railway Company received her Majesty at the station, and attended her in the train to Sandymount; where she entered her own carriage.

There is a discrepancy in the accounts as to the tone of the welcome here. The reporters of the *Times*, which we have mainly followed, viewed the scene in a very warm and enthusiastic light; and they were even exceeded in this respect by the reporters of the *Morning Chronicle*. Those of the *Morning Post*, however, assert constantly that the welcome was "everywhere hearty but nowhere enthusiastic," the cheers by no means thrilling, and the excitement altogether moderate. A writer in the *Daily News*, whose description is less detailed than the others, takes pains to explain the aspect of the popular feeling exactly, but with a strong feeling against Lord Clarendon—

The cheers [at the landing] were neither thundering, nor vigorously animated with the vehemence of Irish nature, so emotional and ardent. They were very well-bred cheers, and certainly did not make too much noise. Nor let your reader feel disappointment at such having been the case; as it is my duty to tell him that the people were not represented in that assemblage of mawkishly genteel and particularly consequential assemblage of the sea-bathing snobocracy of Dublin. The ladies formed too large a portion to give the cheering the requisite resonance, and the dandies were too stiff and too full of their kid gloves and their patent boots to give the hearty cheer of generous manhood. Lord Clarendon's own attempt at a cheer was very bad; but he may be excused, as a popular cheer has been a sound unknown to him since he became the ruler of this ill-fated island. But certainly the Viceregal notion of a hurrah recalled to me Cowper's couplet:—

"being tried, it dies upon the lip,
Like the faint note of a chicken in the pip."

There was great difference of opinion as to the looks of her Majesty. One said that she seemed to be flushed and frightened; but another asserted that she was sunburnt and weather-beaten. Her Majesty at Kingstown had certainly not the assured and calmly happy countenance which in another hour she wore in Sackville-street.

The fact appeared to be, that the Queen, as she walked along the crimson carpeting of the lengthy railway platform, seemed rather nervous; and she returned the greetings of the ladies and gentlemen around with a slightly timorous air, that roused fresh sympathy for her in every generous heart. And right glad was I to hear the vigorous cheers which came in my vicinity from some Catholic gentlemen of sterling independence and strong popular principles. Still there was a misgiving in the mind of many that the reception would prove a failure, so coldly artificial and facetiously loyal appeared the reception at Kingstown. But that misgiving, as you will now find, was soon agreeably dispelled.

When, after leaving Sandymount, and passing Balls's Bridge, her Majesty advanced into the great wide road which runs up into Baginbun-street, it was evident to every person that she was beginning to receive a reception more unmistakably fitting for the Sovereign that rules. And the fact grew more and more evident as the Royal lady proceeded further on her way. When passing through the city-gates, where she received the keys of the city, the cheering of the vast assembled crowd was beyond cavil or dispute genuine and spontaneous;

though it fell short doubtless of the uproarious buoyancy and half-frantic enthusiasm which on gala occasions at former periods characterised the Irish populace. The Queen certainly appeared to feel gratified; she seemed really quite pleased at the good-will expressed to her. The Royal children sat right opposite to her; and in their youthful innocence and unpretending appearance, went right home to the susceptible heart of an Irish assemblage, thrilling it with good feeling and kindling up real good-nature.

At the entrance to the city of Dublin, a gigantic archway and gate had been erected, that the ceremony of delivering the city-keys might be duly performed.

The arch was really a splendid piece of architecture, consisting of a great central arch and wings, 127 feet wide and 192 feet high. The great gate in the centre was 20 feet wide and 35 feet high. It was constructed of wrought iron, and bore on the one compartment the letters "V.R.," and on the corresponding one "A.C.," the whole exquisitely decorated with roses and floral wreaths, and surmounted by an immense shamrock branch. Over this stood an architrave, ornamented with artificial flowers and laurels, supporting the Royal arms, with the arms of the city on either side. The whole was capped by an Imperial crown of beautiful workmanship, 10 feet in diameter, with the usual national emblems—the shamrock, rose, and thistle. Four city heralds occupied the basement, attired in their ancient and absurd costume. Here were stationed the civic authorities—the Lord Mayor in his state carriage, in full dress, with the collar and chain, Town Clerk, Swordbearer, Macebearer, High Constable, City Marshal, the Recorder, the High Sheriff, the members of the Town Council in their scarlet robes and cocked hats, and a guard of honour of the Sixth Carabineers, with their band and standard.

Summoned into the Royal presence, the Lord Mayor approached, and humbly presented the keys of his city, with a respectful address. The Queen replied; or rather essayed to reply, for it would seem that the eager corporators prevented her from saying all that was set down for her. Having returned the keys, she said, "I am delighted to be in Dublin. I am gratified at the reception I have met with in this, the second city of my empire—" Hereupon the riotous corporators, rushing round the carriage, cheered so vociferously that her Majesty proceeded no further.

The procession resumed its march through the various streets to the Viceregal Lodge; which was reached at twelve o'clock.

"As the route was traversed further and further," says the *Daily News* writer already quoted, "the Queen appeared more pleased. In Sackville-street the genuine character of her reception was best seen. Some of your readers will require to know that Sackville-street is the widest in this empire; forming in itself a vast space, where it would be a vain task to rely on mere hired claqueurs. For though any bungler in the sorry trickery of viceregal chicane is equal to packing a jury, it would be vain for the invidious acts of a practised diplomatist to pack a great public reception with the untutored cordiality which everywhere was expressed towards her Majesty yesterday. In Sackville-street, I can assure you without the least exaggeration, that the cheers were hearty and full of spirit and good-humour; though still there was a certain subdued tone about the gratulations that showed the people had thought of how far they might go without being taken for servile or grovelling worshippers of exalted station. The cheering was certainly more general and pervasive through all ranks of society than has been known since the visit of George the Fourth, in 1821; but it would be erroneous—quite erroneous—to think that in prolonged vehemence of enthusiastic applause the cheering yesterday approached to that evoked from popular enthusiasm by the tribunitian genius of O'Connell. The spectacle, however, of all ranks joining in honest applause towards one object, was perfectly unique, most imposing and inspiring in its effect, and not soon to be forgotten, from its striking rarity, by those who had the good fortune to witness it."

In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert went in an open carriage to the Botanical Gardens at Glasnevin. In the evening, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir George Grey, were among the guests at the dinner-table.

During Monday night there were heavy rains; and showers fell at intervals throughout Tuesday, so that her Majesty's party had to proceed from place to place in close carriages. There was no formal escort in attendance, but Lord Clarendon and some of the higher officers attended on horseback. In that order, the Queen made a tour of Dublin, to see its public buildings and institutions; beginning with the Bank, formerly the seat of the Irish Parliament. At the National Model Schools in Marlborough-street, her Majesty was received by Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Rev. Dr. Henry, President of Queen's College, Belfast, and the other Commissioners of Education; several noblemen and clergymen, both Protestant and Catholic, being also present. In the Infant School, two hundred and fifty children were seated in the gallery, maintaining a wondering silence at the visitors. This scene seemed to be one that especially moved the Queen's sympathies, and she showed her pleasure in a marked manner. In the Girls' School, specimens of work and patterns were examined with minuteness, and warmly praised. The girls sang "God save the Queen," in a manner described as "most sweet and impressive." In the Boys' School, a class of fifteen was catechized by the masters in mental arithmetic and in Dr. Whately's Easy Lessons on Money-matters, &c. Prince Albert watched their replies with interest, and complimented them on their proficiency and readiness. It being announced that her Majesty had desired that a week's holiday should be given, the favour seems to have rendered the youths uproarious with delight. "As the Queen withdrew, they fairly burst bounds, boys and girls alike rushed down the steps of their respective porticoes, and flooding out upon the green, thanked their Royal

visitor in a succession of cheers, which if not so loud and deep, were certainly as heartfelt as any which she has heard on the banks of the Liffey." Before the visitors left the Infant School, the Lord-Lieutenant formally introduced Dr. Murray and Dr. Henry to the Queen and Prince Albert. In the Girls' School, Dr. Whately "took occasion to draw her Majesty's attention to the general lesson, inculcating charity and good-will towards all men, which was suspended on the wall." The Queen cast her eye over it, and then entered into animated conversation with the Archbishop.

On the return to the Viceregal Lodge an incident happened which had not been included in the programme. In Park-street, "Mr. T. Nugent, a Guardian of the North Dublin Union, approached her Majesty's carriage, which was driving rather slowly, and exclaimed, 'Mighty monarch, pardon Smith O'Brien!'" Lord Clarendon rode up and pushed the intruder aside, and the carriage resumed its rapid pace.

On Wednesday, Prince Albert attended an inspection of all the cavalry regiments quartered in Dublin, in the Phoenix Park.

Soon after one o'clock, the Queen held a court and levee at the Castle. Deputations with addresses were presented from the Corporation of Dublin, the University and Trinity College, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish portion of the United Church, the Archbishops and Bishops professing the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Association of Non-subscribing Presbyterians in Ireland, and from the Society of Friends in Ireland. The address of the University recalled to memory, that "it was under the House of Brunswick that those great legislative changes were made which raised Ireland from the position of a dependent province, to be, as she stands at this day, a mighty and co-ordinate member of the United Empire." The Presbyterian address was more explicit on the topic thus alluded to, promising that "we and our people will continue to support the legislative union of your Majesty's kingdoms." The address of the Protestant hierarchy spake with gratitude of the influence which the Queen's religious observances and domestic virtues were calculated to exercise on the high circles surrounding the Crown. That of the Roman Catholic hierarchy remembered that the Queen's "illustrious father was the warm advocate of civil and religious liberty, at a time when those blessings were denied to the great body of the people;" and assured her Majesty, from intimate knowledge of their devoted people, that their flocks love their Queen, and pray God to pour down on her family the richest blessings of heaven. The Non-subscribing Presbyterians offered their hearty support "to promote education without distinction of party or creed." The Society of Friends, though restrained by their religious principles from uniting in some of the public "demonstrations of joy," yet "participated in the satisfaction" afforded by the first visit of their beloved Sovereign: "we are sensible," they say, "of the privilege we enjoy in the protection of a government administered under thy gentle sway." Suitable replies were read by the Queen to each of the addresses. Those who had the privilege of the *entrée* were first admitted. The Archbishop of Dublin and Archbishop Murray, with several bishops of both churches, were among this number. The general levee was then held, and was prodigiously numerous; it is said that 1,980 names for presentation had been sent in on Tuesday morning, and that the whole number attending the levee was nearly three thousand, exclusively of the numerous deputations. The list of naval and military officers fills a column of the *Times*, in close and small type; that of the "Reverends" nearly another column; and that of the "Doctors" upwards of two columns. The ceremony of receiving was not over till nearly six o'clock. When it had concluded, it is said, that "her Majesty was heard to observe that she felt extremely wearied, though the proceeding was on the whole most gratifying."

A grand review before the Queen, in the Phoenix Park, on Thursday, passed off most successfully. The day was fine; the number of troops—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, and Constabulary—was large for a British review; and there was an enormous multitude of spectators, filled with loyalty, and with admiration for the generalship and skill displayed in the mock battle that formed part of the show. Prince Albert, in the capacity of Field-Marshal, commanded the troops.

In the evening of Thursday, the Queen held a drawing-room at the Castle; commencing about half-past nine, and closing at midnight: upwards of 1,700 were present; the names of the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Dublin heading the Marquises, Earls, &c., on the list. The Queen wore an Irish poplin dress, of a pink colour, figured with golden shamrocks.

On Friday, the Queen honoured the Duke of Leinster with a visit at Carton. Many parts of the route were decorated with triumphal arches, flags, laurels, and wreaths. Crowds testified their ardent loyalty by the most energetic plaudits. After remaining at Carton about an hour, the Queen returned to Phoenix Park.

At half-past six o'clock her Majesty, with Prince Albert and the juvenile members of the Royal Family, attended by Lord and Lady Clarendon and Sir George Grey, proceeded from the Viceregal Lodge in two royal open carriages and three close carriages, belonging to his Excellency, for the railway station in Westland-row, where an express engine carried them to Kingstown. Here there were shoals of people in attendance.

The crowds (says the *Daily News* correspondent) are beyond all description. All Dublin seems to have come down here, and how we are to get back will puzzle us in a few hours, so many will try to get home in order to be at the ball to-night. The roads about are all crammed with carriages of all kinds, drawn up in rows and filled with ladies. The whole scene is gay, exhilarating, and there is joy in every face. Certainly the Queen is vastly popular, else such numbers would never have come to see her embarkation. The wonder of the crowd is, how she has gone through so much in five days; every day, from morning to night, she had been constantly engaged, and she has certainly shown great energy of mind and body.

Her Majesty and the Prince were escorted to the water's edge by a distinguished *cortège* who came down with them, and attended her Majesty to the gangway. Her Majesty took a warm farewell to the distinguished group around her. In the first place, her Majesty bade a warm and affectionate adieu to the Lady-Lieutenant; she then took Lord Clarendon by the hand, and bade him a cordial adieu, and to the venerable and gallant veteran Sir Edward Blakeney she extended a similar favour. But in parting with her princely cousin, Prince George of Cambridge, her Majesty bestowed upon him a less formal and more familiar salute, which made the said Prince George the envious of many, and which was ratified by the cheers of the thousands assembled in the vicinity. Amidst the pealing of cannon and the cheers of all, the Queen stepped on board, followed by the Prince, the Royal children, and her suite. The royal yacht at once moved off, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the children, proceeded aft to the elevated space near the taffrail, where she was in full view of the people, and remained there so long as she could have a distinct view of the features of the people who stood on the pier at which she embarked. She then paced the deck for a little time, and, on approaching the extremity of the pier near the lighthouse, where vast numbers of the people had congregated, she parted with the two ladies-in-waiting with whom she had been up to this time in conversation, looked towards the crowd, ran along the deck with the sprightliness of a young girl, and, with the agility of a sailor, ascended the paddle-box, which is a tolerably high one, and was almost at its top before she was observed by Prince Albert, who, for some time previously, had been standing on its summit, viewing the surrounding scenery. Her Majesty, on reaching the top of the platform, was assisted by Prince Albert, and, taking his arm, she gracefully waved her right hand towards the people on the pier. After some time, she waved a white handkerchief, appeared to give an order to the commandant, and immediately the paddles ceased to move, and the vessel floated on with the impetus it had already received. Her Majesty remained in this position (the vessel moving very slowly, and as close to the pier as was compatible with safety), waving her handkerchief, and receiving the plaudits of the thousands who crowded the extremity of the pier. An occasional revolution of the paddle kept the vessel in motion, and in this way the "Victoria and Albert" drifted rather than steamed past the pier, and until the royal yacht had passed full half a mile from the pier the speed was not altered, nor did her Majesty leave the paddle-box, but continued gracefully to acknowledge the manner in which she had been received by the citizens of Dublin.

The *Dublin Evening Post* announces it to be the Queen's intention to create the Prince of Wales Earl of Dublin. The title was borne by the late Duke of Kent.

BELFAST, Saturday.—The Queen has this day made a more than triumphal entry into the industrial capital of Ireland, amidst every possible manifestation of gay and joyous enthusiasm on the part of the people, after a run of ten hours from Kingstown, during the latter portion of which the elements were very tempestuous. The royal *squadron* anchored soon after five this morning off Cragavad-roads. At half-past one the Queen, Prince Albert, and Sir George Grey, Earl Fortescue, and the Royal suite, left the "Victoria and Albert" yacht in an open boat and proceeded on board the "Fairy," and steamed up to the Custom-house-quay, where the Mayor and other corporate authorities were received on board. The Mayor presented an address of welcome. Her Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. The Queen, on landing, passed through High-street, Castle-street, and Donegal-street, accompanied by Sir G. Grey and the Royal suite, and preceded by the Mayor, visited the Linen-hall, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Zoological Gardens, and the Queen's College. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the populace. All that affectionate loyalty or chivalrous devotion could suggest was manifested throughout the entire of the Royal progress. Her Majesty returned to the Custom-house, and re-embarked on board the "Fairy" at six o'clock.

At eight o'clock in the evening, her Majesty went on board the royal yacht opposite Carrickfergus, but the weather was then too boisterous to allow of proceeding immediately to Scotland.

The royal *squadron* left Belfast, on Sunday, at a quarter past two o'clock p.m., and, after a very rough and stormy passage across the Mull of Galloway, put into Loch Ryan, on the Scotch coast, at a quarter past five in the evening, where they anchored for the night. At half-past four on Monday morning the *squadron* got under weigh, and proceeded to the Clyde, where they arrived at half-past eight. The royal yachts "Fairy" and "Vivid" went up some miles through the splendid scenery of Loch Long. The two former anchored for the night in Loch Goyld. The "Vivid" went on to Greenock, and the rest of the *squadron* anchored in the Roads.

The rain was falling in torrents, and the weather is anything but auspicious for her Majesty's entrance at Glasgow on Tuesday.

THE ORANGE COLLISION IN ULSTER.—The preliminary inquiry into the Dolly's Brae affair by Mr. Walter Berwick has proceeded. Lord Roden and Mr. Beers have been among the witnesses examined. The evidence of Lord Roden was to the same effect as his statement in the House of Lords, with a point or two added. It seems that the person who had the interview with Lord Roden on the subject of the procession was Mr. Beers himself. Captain Fitzmaurice had requested Mr. Beers to use his influence to get the Orangemen to go by the new road; but Mr. Beers, as he afterwards told Lord Roden, answered that there would be no danger, and that it would be impossible to go the new road, "as there would be a split amongst them." When Lord Roden stood at his door, the Orangemen passed in silence, as Lady Roden was an invalid. He had a badge upon him, and he supposed that some of the ladies of his family were also decorated. He took no measures to preserve the peace on the 12th, as he thought the procession not calculated to frighten the Catholics. He had armed his Protestant tenantry on a former occasion; and he had twenty-four stand of arms in his house. His Catholic tenantry were some of the best-conducted persons that could be; but he gave them no arms, lest they should be induced to connect themselves with the Riband Society. For the preservation of the peace in future, and notwithstanding the excellent character of the Orange Institution, he thought that all processions should be put down effectually. Mr. Beers admitted in his examination the use of the words "if blot it be," in reference to the affair of the 12th. A number of witnesses were examined to throw light on the commencement of the firing; but no certainty was arrived at—the evidence was flatly contradictory. On the 6th, the inquiry was adjourned *sine die*.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The *Times* Dublin correspondent says that there is no doubt that the potato disease has made its appearance in more than one district of the west. It should, however, be recollected that the breadth planted has far exceeded that of any previous year, and that already a vast portion of the crop is both safe and sound, so that, at the worst, the failure can be but partial, and the consequences less fatal than those of former seasons. A letter from Saintfield, in the county of Down, announces the spread of the disease in the north of Ireland.

THE CHOLERA.

RETURN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON AUG. 14.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity.....	517	187
In England and Wales.....	539	249
In Scotland.....	35	18
Total..	1091	434

The Registrar-General's weekly return for London says:—"The deaths in London during the week ending Saturday, August 11, were 1,909. The mortality is somewhat less than it was in the previous week. The deaths from all causes in the six last weeks were 1,070, 1,369, 1,741, 1,931, 1,967, and 1,909; of which 393, 630, 1,002, 1,173, 1,308, and 1,185 were by diseases of the zymotic class. Small-pox, scarlatina, and hooping-cough, are comparatively quiescent; typhus is more fatal than it was. The excess of 901 deaths over the average is due to diarrhoea and cholera, which were fatal to 173 and 823 persons. The deaths from cholera during the six last weeks were 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, and 823."

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF FARM PROPERTY BY FIRE.—On Sunday night, shortly after eight o'clock, a fearful conflagration, which continued to rage throughout the whole of the night, occurred upon the estate of Sir Thomas Lennard, situated at Wennington, near Rainham, in Essex, about eighteen miles from London. The property in which the disaster commenced was termed Scrips and Others Farm, and was tenanted by Charles Richard Webb, Esq., of Belmont Castle, Grays. The flames when first discovered were raging in a wheat rick in the south-east corner of the stack-yard. An immediate alarm was given, and an attempt was made to extinguish the flames; but such a firm hold had they obtained that they defied the utmost exertions of all present, and very speedily they extended to the barns, a long range of premises, filled with wheat, from whence the work of destruction communicated to the bullock-sheds and cow-houses. When the London engines reached the scene, the whole of the property, except the dwelling-house and the granary, was enveloped in an immense sheet of flame. The whole of the engines were kept at work during the night, but at nine o'clock on Monday morning there still remained a great body of fire, although all danger of its further extension was at an end. No doubt seems to be entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The present is the fourth fire that has been raised in the neighbourhood during the week. A young man has been apprehended on suspicion. The wheat destroyed was the produce of eighteen acres, and was all this year's growth. Besides which there were three buildings, each about 150 feet long, entirely burnt to the ground. A spacious store-house, filled with wheat, was reduced to ashes, and several ricks of wheat, clover, peas, &c., were also destroyed.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 15, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The President returned from his journey to Havre, on Monday evening. The marked coldness of his reception at Havre cast a gloom over the scene of the regatta—a gloom that was not dispelled by the speech made at the banquet by the Mayor of Havre, M. Bertin, in the course of which he said:—

You have guaranteed to us that insurrections have no chance of success. We hope so. You will not suffer either that any political party should attempt an impossible dynastic insurrection. Be the first regular founder of the French Republic. Let the love of France be your crown, and your glory will be immortal. Washington had no other, and his memory will be eternal. Long live the President of the Republic!

This lesson, as it may be called, was curtly replied to by the President, who proposed as a toast, "The town of Havre, and the prosperity of its commerce." M. Lizabe, one of the agents of the ex-Triumvir Mazzini, was arrested on Monday morning in Paris, at the residence of a lady who had concealed him. The *Réforme* was seized in Paris on Monday.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—*La Presse* states that a letter was received on Monday by a member of the Commission of the Legislative Assembly, announcing that the great Russian army had been completely defeated by the Magyars. It was added that the Russian army of reserve was marching night and day towards Podolia and Volhynia, which were uncovered by the defeat, and which provinces the Emperor Nicholas feared would be invaded by the victorious Hungarians. The *Vienna Gazette* contains a large number of official communications from the seat of war. We have first a bulletin from Haynau on the taking of Szegedin, the courier having succeeded in some wonderful way in getting through the Hungarian lines. Next we get from Warsaw a report of General Grabbe, giving some details concerning his pursuit of Georgey. It appears that he was at Losanoz on the 21st, in pursuit of Georgey. He there encountered the rear-guard of the Magyars, who were at that moment retiring. On the 24th, Grabbe was at Beja, near Gonnor, where he lost all traces of the enemy. Thirdly, a despatch from Paskiewitch himself narrates the passage of the Theiss and the capture of Debreczin. An army of 18,000 men, with forty cannons, was posted there under Nagy Sandor, and the advancing Russians were received with a violent discharge of artillery; but the numerous batteries of 12-pounders brought to bear upon the insurgents, and the simultaneous attack of the Mus-ulman regiment, Radetzky Hussars, and storming columns, were too much for them, and they turned and ran. A whole Honved battalion was put to the sword, six cannons captured, and 2,000 prisoners taken. When the courier left the routed insurgents were still pursued, and fresh prisoners brought in. Fourthly, General Tcheodaff imparts most interesting particulars concerning the unassailable position of Georgey on the road of Miskolez and Tokay. General Czedejeff at the head of the 4th corps attacked the Hungarians, but Georgey quitted his position on the 29th, and took the direction of Tokay. General Czedejeff then received orders to give up the pursuit. This is the termination of the 14th bulletin. [We shall be curious to learn how much of these bulletins turns out to be fabricated.] Letters in the *Deutsche Reform* state, that the Hungarians under Klapka have taken possession of Wieselburg, and that their outposts are at Paarendorf, about six German miles from Vienna.

AMERICA.—The "Caledonia" brings advices from Boston to the 1st instant. There were indications of a growing hostility towards the chief magistrate of the republic. Two facts only of interest in connexion with the topic of "domestic institutions," are mentioned in the journals; the first being an announcement that the Governor of the State of Maine had vetoed resolutions, adopted by its Legislature, in a spirit hostile to the extension of bondage; the second, that several "coloured servants," otherwise slaves, had been embarked at New Orleans by their masters en route to California. A convention was about to be held in Georgia to promote the scheme of a railroad to the Pacific. Henry Clay, was again restored to health, and had proceeded to the sulphur springs of Virginia. Texan accounts state that several parties had left for the interior mountains to seek for reported gold mines. The cholera was still advancing in the United States; and although it would appear to have partially left the western rivers, yet its grasp had been felt on the lake shores. The New York journals teem with columns of reports touching the ravages of the scourge. At New York, during the week ending on the 28th ult., the deaths were several hundred in number—according to one statement, 100 per day. At St. Louis, in the week ending the 30th ult., there was a comparative decrease of 183 deaths. Relative to the growing crops, we find it stated that the accounts of the growing crops of cotton in the region of Mississippi and Louisiana are of a most discouraging and melancholy character. Great injury has been inflicted by the recent heavy rains.

CANADA.—From Canada we have telegraphic accounts of an interesting character. The meeting of the British League at Kingston, Canada West, took place on the 27th ult., only twenty delegates being present, it is reported, on the first day. On the 28th a telegraphic letter from Montreal gives a division of

eighty-five to nine on a question whether an elective Legislative Council should be recommended—the decision was largely adverse. By the next steamer we shall be enabled, possibly, to present some more definite information concerning the doings and designs of this league. The cholera had been very fatal at Quebec since its appearance. The first case was reported on the 4th ult., since which time, and up to the 20th ult., 300 deaths are reported.

CALIFORNIA.—The steam-ship "Panama" left San Francisco on the 20th of June, with about 100 passengers and 500,000 dollars in gold-dust and specie. There is but one opinion among the passengers with regard to the gold in California—it is still found in great quantities; but it is only the persons accustomed to hard work that can stand the fatigue of digging it. The number of persons at the mines is estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000—about one-half foreigners. Business at San Francisco was very dull, and dry goods and provisions selling below the original cost. The greatest efforts are making in California to organize a State government, and demand admittance into the Union.

WEST INDIES.—Accounts from British Guiana to the 1st ult. state that the Combined Court and the Court of Policy were in session and at work upon the long-standing subject of difficulty—the reduction of expenditure so as to meet the reduced revenue. There appeared to be some prospect of an understanding being come to on this matter with Governor Barkley.

THE ELECTION FOR KIDDERMINSTER.—The new writ for this borough has been issued, and fixes the election for next Tuesday week, the 28th inst.

SHOCKING MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.—In ten of the houses in Albion-terrace, Wandsworth-road, during the course of 11 days, there were 17 deaths from Asiatic cholera. In one house, no less than 6 persons died of cholera. This house was in the occupation of the Rev. T. Harrison, a Dissenting minister, with whom an aged lady, named Roscoe, and a Mrs. Edwards, relatives, were staying, preparatory to a departure of the whole of the family to Brighton. Mrs. Roscoe was first seized, and died on the 4th inst. Mrs. Edwards, who had attended upon her relative, was next seized, and on Mr. Harrison returning from the funeral of Mrs. Roscoe (his aunt) on Tuesday week, he found his wife attacked with the same disease, and that lady expired early next morning. It appeared that Mr. Harrison, overwhelmed with grief, fled the house soon after his wife's death in company with a lodger in the next house, and nothing more was heard respecting him until information was received of his death having taken place at Jack Straw's Castle, on Hampstead Heath. On the same morning that Mr. Harrison left his house Mrs. Edwards died, and the cook was taken ill, and died the same evening. On the following day (Thursday) the three bodies were taken to Mrs. Roscoe's grave in Kensall-green, and on the return of the mourners the nurse who had attended Mrs. Edwards was found dead. A note from the landlord of Jack Straw's Castle announced the fact that the Rev. Mr. Harrison had died at his house, after having had his will written by a young man who had accompanied him. Mr. Willidge, an undertaker, proceeded on Friday to the tavern at Hampstead, and having put the deceased Mr. Harrison into a leaden coffin, he brought the body home. These facts having been communicated to Mr. Higgs, the coroner, an inquest was held on Monday upon the body of Mr. Harrison, at the William the Fourth public-house, Wandsworth-road. Evidence embracing the facts already mentioned having been given, Mr. McDonough, the surgeon to the parish of Clapham, was examined as to the result of the *post mortem* examination he had made. He stated that great inflammation had existed in the stomach and chest, and the heart was very soft. Until these were analyzed he was not in a position to state whether any poison existed. Mr. McDonough, who had pricked his finger in opening the body, and had poisoned it, was in excessive pain whilst giving his evidence. The coroner said it was highly essential that this very extraordinary case should be thoroughly inquired into; and the young man alluded to, who would appear to have been with the deceased in his last moments, must be looked after.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.—Early on Tuesday morning the royal squadron arrived in Glasgow, having been received in her passage up the Clyde with the warmest demonstrations of hearty and delighted loyalty. After the presentation of addresses, the royal traveller proceeded to visit the Cathedral and the College, receiving on her progress through the vast and orderly assemblage the most enthusiastic plaudits. Shortly after two o'clock the royal party arrived at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, where they partook of refreshment, and then started for Balmoral by special train *via* Perth, where it is expected her Majesty will stay for the night.

M. THIERS.—The Paris papers inform us that M. Thiers will not visit London at present. He will pass a month at Dieppe, for the benefit of sea bathing, and occupy himself exclusively with literary pursuits.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

We are but scantily supplied with grain this week, but with a continuance of fine weather, and declining prices in our country markets, the buyers here act with the greatest reserve, so that the demand is very limited, and prices without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 560 qrs.; Foreign, 5,270 qrs.; Barley—English, 40 qrs.; Foreign, 480 qrs. Oats—English, 430 qrs.; Foreign, 960 qrs. Flour—1,350 sacks.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1849.

SUMMARY.

TIDINGS from the theatre of war in Hungary are still favourable to the cause of constitutional freedom and national independence. The last accounts, indeed, reported to have reached Vienna—by what means it is not known, for the line of communication is stopped—represent Haynau as having reached and taken Szegedin, and Paskiewitch as occupying for a second time Debreczin. Probably they are by this time made aware of the peril in which they have been placed, by a triumphant feat of generalship, said to have been conceived by Görgey, and executed by Klapka. It appears that Görgey, when contending with Paskiewitch at Waitzen, contrived to add to the garrison of Comorn, then numbering 10,000 men, a force estimated at 12,000, together with the baggage of his army. Haynau, either ignorant of the amount of this force, or deeming it enough to leave General Grabbe, then in his neighbourhood, to hold it in check, advanced into the interior, leaving behind him the city of Raab, the depôt of the Austrian commissariat, and the base of operations, in the occupation of General Czorich and a corps of about 10,000 men. Soon after his departure General Grabbe was called off by Paskiewitch in pursuit of Görgey. Klapka saw his opportunity and seized it. Taking with him 15,000 men from the garrison of Comorn, he sallied forth, surprised Czorich, drove him from his positions across the Danube, pursued his outposts up to Wieselburgh, captured Raab, Gorgo, Acs, and some other places, cut off the communication between Vienna and Pesth, and secured immense spoil—both in munition, victuals, and clothing. Vienna was panic-stricken by the news, which came upon it like a thunder-clap—and Schwartzburg set off instantly to Warsaw to hold counsel with the Emperor of Russia. Haynau's army is now separated from its commissariat, and in a sandy barren country, wholly deserted by inhabitants, and unable to obtain wherewithal to satisfy hunger and thirst, will find itself in a most critical position, even if, as is reported, it has succeeded in capturing Szegedin. Görgey, it is said, holds an impregnable position. Bem is in Moldavia—and from Transylvania the Russians have been driven by Frietrag through the Oytosh Pass. Within a week or two we may expect to hear more decisive intelligence.

On France we have reserved our remarks for a separate column.

Home affairs are, with an exception or two, as tame as they commonly are when harvest time has set in, and abundance is expected. *Ex nihilo, nihil fit.*

We beg pardon of the reader for a hacknied Latin quotation—but it is not only true but apposite. Nothing comes of nothing, and, of course, by the same rule, not much can come of very little. Our topics are surprisingly few, and, such as they are, we have dealt with them, as kindred topics, in the article which follows.

Our last left the Queen at Dublin, just landed, we believe, and escorted to the Viceregal Lodge. Since then, the Queen has been unceremoniously among her Irish subjects, visiting schools, colleges, botanical gardens, public buildings, and the lions of Erin's metropolis, has had a review of the troops in Phoenix Park, has held a court and drawing-room, and has, according to all accounts, won her way to every Irish heart. From Dublin she sailed to Belfast, received the authorities, showed herself to the people, kindled great enthusiasm, and returned to her steamer. She is now in Scotland. Glasgow has probably rejoiced in her smiles, and she, in turn, has rejoiced in the smiles of nature as exhibited in the magnificent neighbourhood of Lochs Long and Lomond. These tours among her people engage their sympathies, and certainly feed the flame of their loyalty. Generally speaking, she shines in them to more advantage than her subjects, who are apt to indulge in too forward a curiosity, or to give way to unmanly adulation. On the whole, however, things are mending, even in this direction.

Drury-lane Theatre was, on Monday evening, the scene of an aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. What shall we say of the meeting? We are really at a loss to describe the sense of its power which it produced upon our minds. Aristocracy, the Clergy, Dissent, moderate Liberalism, extreme Chartism, had their representatives, not only on the platform, but in the body of the building. Sir Joshua Walmsley occupied the chair, and the speakers were Mr. C. Lushington, member for Westminster, Rev. Thomas Spencer of Bath, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Nugent, Mr. E. Miall, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Clarke, a working man, and the member for the Tower Hamlets, Mr. George Thompson. The house was literally crowded to the ceiling, and the *coup-d'œil* from the stage was overpowering. We were struck with the advanced state of opinion on the question of the suffrage, exhibited by men who, a few months back, we should have enumerated amongst the backward of the Liberal section of the community. The thorough fusion of all classes was as remarkable as it was gratifying. The Report presented by the Council, announced their determination to make the Association national instead of metropolitan merely—a wise resolution. We would suggest the expediency of starting in their new character by convening a conference of delegates.

Whilst agitation for Parliamentary reform shows so many signs of vigour, more practical measures to secure that object and something more are not neglected. Freehold Land Societies are becoming fashionable. Most of the large towns of the Northern and Midland districts of England can now boast of their local organizations. In the metropolis, the society, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Reform Association, is getting into efficient working order, and extending its operations throughout the home counties. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham, a new village is being laid out, to be called "Votingham," on one of the estates purchased by the Reformers of that city—a species of "communism" very much to be commended. In some of the southern counties, too, a movement is observable; so that we may safely predict that within a short time every considerable town in the kingdom will form a nucleus for creating freehold votes, which will enable the industrious classes to exercise an important influence in county elections, as well as encourage them in habits of frugality. When some half-dozen counties are won to the popular cause by this simple instrumentality, it can scarcely be doubted that Lord John Russell, or his successors, will gladly seek to prevent the extinction of landlord influence in county elections, by giving a tardy consent to the demands of the Parliamentary Reform Association.

Ecclesiastical movements are not wholly devoid of interest. There is some significance in the fact of a meeting of the clergy of two archdeaconries, Essex and St. Alban's, recently held at Harlow, to take steps for restoring the tithe system to its legitimate purposes, namely, the maintenance of the Church generally, the education and support of the poor, the repair and restoration of churches, and other pious and benevolent objects. The Chairman, the Rev. C. Miller, M.A., late public examiner in the University of Oxford, expressed his desire to abolish the present system, as injurious to the Church establishment, and to the interests of religion generally. Several of the clergy supported him in his views, and adverted to the Premier's change of opinion on this subject. So far as the report shows, these clerical reformers appear to be conscientious and in earnest. Their movement, of course, will come to nothing, but what does it betoken?

"The Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference," says the *Patriot*, "for the present year will exhibit what the judges call, 'a heavy calendar.' No fewer than four ministers have been expelled, while an equal number have been degraded or reprimanded, or both. The names of the expelled are, John Sundius Stamp, James Everett, Samuel Dunn, William Griffith, jun.: the names of the minor offenders are, John Burdsall, Daniel Walton, —George, James Bromley." Such is the decision in the famous inquisition touching the "Fly-sheets." The Wesleyans of Yorkshire, we understand, are subscribing to purchase an annuity for Mr. Everett, and thus to mark their sense of the wrong inflicted upon him by Conference. Why do they not cut the connexion, or how can they expect satisfactory results from a governing body constituted of Methodist ministers? They cherish the spirit of Popery, and then complain of its action. Absurd!

THE DARKEST HOUR PRECEDES THE DAWN.

"AND so, Sir, you see, after that, she took up wonderfully, and has been mending ever since." This was the description given to a medical man of a patient whom he had left apparently sinking, and whom, at a subsequent visit, he found rallying and

hopeful. Some little incident, quite unconnected with his scientific skill, had intervened, in which the seemingly expiring woman took deep interest, and from which she derived unwonted gratification. The physical powers borrowed momentary energy from the rekindled flame of emotional life, and established a vantage ground from which to resist and roll back the incursion of disease. The woman recovered, and, with much reason, ascribed her restoration to the instrumentality of the little, unforeseen, episodic event, which had let in upon her soul a gleam of gladness.

It is not impossible that the Queen's visit to Ireland may be followed by a similar result. Poor Ireland! It is long since her thoughts have been pleasantly occupied, or her heart has beaten with joyful emotions. Every week seemed to add another shade to her wretchedness. Her progress was downward. She wrapped herself in a mantle of despair, and lay down to die. Famine had broken her spirit. Misgovernment had crushed her sympathies and her hopes. She had familiarized herself with ruin until she scarcely heeded it. Every promise to her had proved delusive—every remedial application, ineffectual—every agitation, a quackery. And the seat of her malady was principally in her own mind. Her will had suffered a collapse, and neither the magnitude of her own danger, nor the prospect of coming help, could breathe animation into it. Catalepsy seemed to have taken possession of her. She was conscious of all that passed around her, whether of a pleasing or a painful character—but to the outer world she was motionless—not, indeed, dead, but in a trance. And from this condition there appeared little immediate hope of rescuing her—if, indeed, she could be recovered at all.

The Queen's visit—a trivial thing in itself—has acted upon Ireland like a charm. It has been as a melody long since forgotten, but associated with many a happy thought, stealing into the surprised and delighted ear of one whose sole recollection of the past was monotonously melancholy. It has brought back feeling. It has relaxed the rigid gripe of despair. It has resuscitated pleased emotion. It has whispered accents of hope. It has made poor Ireland smile once more, and in that smile what a promise there is for the future! And that will of hers, so long paralyzed, stirs, gathers itself up, re-asserts its existence and its claims. All this is encouraging so far as it goes. True, there may be a speedy relapse into lifelessness—possibly, however, there may not. The first impulse towards recovery has been given, and this, perhaps, was the main difficulty. Ireland has done something for herself—a great fact, even if that something was nothing more than the tender of loyal homage to her sovereign. The act has been *her own*—her own heart prompted it—her own hands executed it. She who has done this can do more. The presence of Victoria moved her will—may not other motives, not less powerful, keep it in motion? The beginning of hope may, possibly, be the end of inaction. Having once "taken up," she may, perhaps, continue "mending."

"There is a tide in the affairs of life,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

We would fain believe that Ireland's darkest hour is passed. The hereditary monopoly of the soil is practically gone; and estates mortgaged to their full value must speedily pass into other hands. New mines of wealth, inviting new industrial enterprise, are already brought to light by science. The sympathizing interest of the richest country in the world is attracted to the condition of Ireland; and a resolution to aid and redeem the sister nation is fast shaping itself into practical effort. A plentiful harvest may help the people over the crisis of their national fate. What they have learned from rueful experience it must be left for the future to reveal. Whether, untaught by the past, the peasantry will be disposed and encouraged to place their chief reliance on the potato, and to prefer a precarious life of comparative idleness, to the safer guarantee of regular and well-directed industry, we have no sufficient data on which to rest a conclusion. The present moment, however, is one of promise. The seeds of prosperity are again within reach. The time for sowing them is unexpectedly auspicious. There is reason for surmising a favourable modification of the soil. Advantage should be taken of the interest awakened by her Majesty's visit—and all who have it in their hearts, and in their power, to benefit Ireland, should adopt as their guiding motto the simple but expressive words—"Now or never."

"The darkest hour precedes the dawn." We have given expression to our wishes, ay! even our hopes, that Ireland is on the eve of realizing the truth of the proverb in her social condition. We have a still more confident expectation that politically, Great Britain is likely to feel and appreciate its meaning. Here, the recent commotions on the continent, and the leaden reign of a Whig administration, have produced a result analogous to that of famine and misgovernment in Ireland. Popular spirit has been paralyzed. For this two years past, there has been the prevalence

of that lack of care which despondency never fails to produce. Officialism has crowded triumphantly over a prostrate people, and the insult has been quietly endured as an evil beyond reach of present remedy. But a few months ago, prospects were sadly discouraging. A noisy section of the working-classes frustrated every effort at union between the different grades of reformers, and exasperated prejudices fatal to their own demands. Organic reform, without which reform of every other kind was clearly impracticable, appeared as visionary as an attempt to find the quadrature of a circle. In Parliament it was scoffed at—out of it, it was catalogued among the good things in reserve for another generation. Want of self-reliance was attended, as usual, by inaction of the will—and a superficial observer might have concluded, that in the struggle between the oligarchy and the people, the latter had succumbed.

To whatever incidents or influences the change is to be ascribed, certain it is that a vast and most exhilarating change has appeared. The fit of listlessness is over. The numbness which oppressed the people's determination is gone. At last all ranks of reformers have resolved themselves into one body. The Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, henceforth to assume a national character, has attracted and harmonized all the differing elements of earnest Liberalism in the country. In the report presented by its Council on Monday evening, to the aggregate meeting held in Drury-lane Theatre, congratulation is naturally enough indulged in, "on having adopted a course which has thus happily led to the blending into an effective movement both those who consider that more, and those who consider that less, than the change now proposed would be nearer the standard of absolute political perfection." "The great feature," said Sir Joshua Walmsley, the president of the Association, "which distinguishes this movement from all others in the history of political agitation, is the momentous fact that the link which was broken, and thus separated the two great classes, has been again welded firmly, for the just purpose of social and political elevation." These are words of great compass and significance, but unequivocal evidence was afforded by that magnificent meeting, that the language employed was fully warranted by the facts of the case. A freer profession of differing opinions, combined with a more enthusiastic unanimity of purpose, it has never fallen to our lot to witness. And there was so much of the buoyancy generated by a spirit of self-reliance, so much cool and cheerful determination, so manifest a consciousness of power ample enough to enforce reasonable demands, that our augury will be strangely beside the mark, if a large measure of Parliamentary Reform be not forced upon the Legislature within a brief period of time.

All accounts from the country show that the patient "has taken up wonderfully," and every present likelihood strengthens our belief that from this time forth she will "go on mending." Let us hope that, socially, as it regards Ireland, politically, as it regards Great Britain, we have seen the worst—that the crisis is over—that we are on the way to improvement—and that we are about to experience the full consolation to be drawn from the fact that "the darkest hour precedes the dawn."

LORD BROUGHAM'S LAST.

"To what base uses,"—but the reader knows the quotation, and so we pass on to apply it—to Lord Brougham. "Uses," however, is a term which, in reference to his lordship, must be understood in its widest and most general meaning, for in the sense usually attached to it, his lordship has long ceased to be of any "use" whatever. The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Mercury*, gives the public some graphic information of the favourite occupation of the learned baron in his old age. If it may be depended upon—and, certainly, it is no unnatural close to a career such as his has been—Lord Brougham's friends, if he retains any, ought, in pity, to devise some method for placing him under gentle constraint.

It appears that the noble lord's choicest diversion has lately been, to conduct divorce cases in the House of Lords; and he has thrown into them, usually so uninviting, a kind and amount of attraction which is far from being likely to improve public morals. A bill for effecting a divorce becomes, in his hands, an occasion for concentrating the whole power of his marvellous intellect into the mould of a prurient curiosity—and as he is a stranger to shame, and probably has forgotten, if he ever knew, how a man feels when he blushes, some idea may be formed of the treatment which a likely witness meets from such hands. We are told that he entertains himself, affords sport to his audience, and frightens and overwhelms witnesses, "by administering a series of questions, and accompanying them with a series of comments, which completely take the breath away." So indelicate are his inquiries and remarks, that even the bishops cannot stand their indecency, and accordingly have ceased to attend in their places, whilst he is car-

rying through or defeating a bill of divorce. At the age of seventy, the application of his stupendous powers to these basest of purposes is a melancholy exhibition of what may ultimately become of the noblest intellectual gifts, when unregulated by moral principles—and the exhibition of so mournful and disgusting a sight in the highest legislative and judicial court of the land, ought, if possible, to be put a stop to. It is impossible to reach and purify the private conversation of lewd senility—but it ought not to be allowed, under any pretext, to obtrude itself upon the public ear.

Such as Lord Brougham is, however, it is to be borne in mind that he is a member of the judicial committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, and that the deciding vote which shall hereafter declare what is the doctrine of the Established Church touching baptismal regeneration may be the vote of Lord Brougham. Let it not be said that this is an accident. The system which the clergy contend for, and by which they seem contented to abide, vests in a purely legal and secular body ultimate authority in matters of faith. No guarantee is to be found in the qualifications of a lawyer, however learned—no guarantee is sought in the character, or even the pretensions, of the man, for the slightest sympathy with the spiritual genius of Christianity. If vile men are found in that high official position—and experience sufficiently proves that this is not by any means impossible—and if, in a close division of opinion, vile men have it in their power to turn the balance of authority this way or that, then no persons who uphold the present connexion of Church and State have a right to complain, even if the result should disappoint their hopes, or fill their hearts with dismay. They reap but what they have sown. They asked State interference—how can they object to a Broughamian judgment?

THE EFFECTS OF TYING DOWN THE SAFETY-VALVE.

COMPLAINTS have been very frequent of late of the scenes of violence enacted, day after day, in the French Legislature. On this subject the *Times* correspondent writes:—

"The stranger who had read of the politeness of manner supposed to be the characteristic of every Frenchman (always excepting *commis-voyageurs*, who are *sui generis*), must be astounded when he finds himself in that bear-garden, termed by courtesy a Legislative Assembly. Insults of a gross kind, vulgar nicknames, bursts of boisterous laughter, shouts, &c., seem to be the favourite mode selected by those who call themselves French gentlemen for answering their adversaries. The worst of all is, that as evil communications corrupt good manners, the grossness of such conduct at first on the part of a few, seems to become general, and has even crept amongst those from whom it ought to be least expected; and many of those who proclaim themselves men of moderation in politics, and of gentleness in manners, occasionally rival their adversaries in the gross and uncouth exhibition of their animosity."

The fault is one from which our House of Commons is not wholly free, but it cannot be denied that the conduct of debates there is greatly superior to that of our French neighbours. Our object, however, is not to institute national comparisons, which will serve no useful purpose, but to indicate some causes of this serious blot on the French character.

Intolerance of opposition is undoubtedly a national failing with our neighbours across the Channel. All parties are chargeable with it—Moderates as much as Red Republicans. Political events in France are a succession of attempts on the part of the *de facto* Government to suppress opposition by violent measures. The safety-valve of society is tied down, and people wonder that there is an explosion. Freedom of discussion, and freedom of public meeting, are things which are, and always have been to a great extent, unknown in France, let the form of government be what it may. No public men, with probably one exception, which will immediately suggest itself to the mind of the reader, ever dream of acting upon the conviction that the right will ultimately prevail, or that "truth is borne on the clashing waves of public opinion." And so French society continues moving in the same vicious circle, with the elements of fresh revolution constantly accumulating and finally rending it to its centre, for want of a means of escape.

The fact is not less lamentable than undeniable. The successive governments which have ruled over France have, whether designedly or not, prevented the people from being grounded in the first elements of political safety. Why is this? Are the French never likely to get beyond the rule by coercion? We think there is hope in spite of the infatuation of her present rulers, unless the French allow themselves to become once again the cat's-paw of a dynasty. Adversity promises in this case to be a good teacher. Their financial embarrassments render well-nigh impossible the maintenance of enormous military establishments. Martial glory is evidently falling into disrepute. The occupation of Rome is nowhere lauded as a triumph of French arms. It has reduced that sentimental attachment to the outward symbols of

military power to its real value. The almost universal desire of all classes is to avoid foreign quarrels and foreign intervention, at all risks. No doubt this feeling is taken advantage of by the French Government to acquiesce in and even encourage the crusade of European sovereigns against the freedom of their subjects. But this cannot long be the case. It is a transition state. When physical force is no longer regarded as the best and only means for working out political ends, moral influence will take its place, and the legitimate and peaceful expression of public opinion be held in greater esteem. This is the lesson which we believe our neighbours are slowly learning. As soon as this conviction of the safety of freedom of discussion is generally recognised, we may look for some signs of national progress, and for the abatement of that impatience at disagreement and distrust of truth which is so unhappily characteristic of the French people.

Nothing could be better timed to give an impetus to this peaceful revolution, than the Peace Congress to be held next week in the French capital. Apart from the immediate object of the Assembly, it is impossible to overrate the healthful influence which the presence and deliberations in their midst of a band of peaceful philanthropists from all parts of the world, is adapted to exert upon that lively and susceptible people, at a time when they are suffering from the effects of recent convulsions. May it prove to be the harbinger of a new era in the history of the French nation!

THE APPROACHING PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

There will be a very large attendance from this country at the ensuing Peace Congress at Paris, which will commence its sittings on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, including representatives from the following important cities and towns:—London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Norwich, Plymouth, Southampton, Oxford, Nottingham, Aberdeen, Leeds, Leicester, Bath, Bradford, Huddersfield, Cheltenham, Brighton, Coventry, Colchester, Chelmsford, Dundee, Glasgow, Gloucester, Ipswich, Jersey, Lincoln, Maidstone, Northampton, Oldham, Preston, Paisley, Rochdale, Sheffield, Stockton, Sunderland, Wakefield, York, Youghall, and from a vast number of smaller places.

The following members of Parliament have expressed their intention of being present:—Messrs. Cobden, Hindley, Ewart, Thompson, Wylid, Smith, Heyworth, C. Villiers, M. Gibson, J. Brotherton; and among other well-known public men we may mention Joseph Sturge, Douglas Jerrold, the Rev. John Burnet, Henry Vincent, George Dawson, C. Gilpin, the Rev. T. Spencer, J. S. Buckingham, George Wilson, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Lee, LL.D., F.R.S.

The French Government have expressed their approval of the proposed demonstration in favour of international Peace; M. Dufaure, the Minister of the Interior, having addressed a letter, of which the following is a translation, to the Committee of Organization in Paris:—

Gentlemen,—Conformably with the verbal explanations which you have done me the honour of making to me, and with the written request which you addressed to me on the 21st of July, I authorize the assembling of the Peace Congress in Paris during the month of August.

The object which this Congress has in view is too philanthropic for me to refuse to give my consent. Besides, the names of the members who form part of the Committee of Organization, give me an additional guarantee that the Congress will confine itself within the limits of its programme, and will not permit any infraction of order or of the laws.

Receive, Gentlemen,

The assurance of my most distinguished consideration,
The Minister of the Interior,
J. DUFAURE.

We understand that the English and American Delegations combined, will leave the London Bridge Station by special train on Tuesday morning, the 21st, at eight o'clock, and expect to reach Paris the same night. A considerable number of the American delegates have already reached England; one of these gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. Durkee (member of the House of Representatives), travelled 2,000 miles from the far West before embarking at New York, purposely to attend the Congress. This remarkable manifestation of zeal in the cause of permanent international peace, is a striking indication of the wide-spread sympathy felt in this movement, and of the strong faith and determination of its energetic supporters. What will some of our English towns say, which have hesitated to send delegates to Paris, on account of the distance and expense?

THE INDIAN COTTON.—The shipment of cottons recently received by the Commercial Association from the Coimbatore district, and which was forwarded to them by direction of the East India Company, continues to excite much interest among the spinners in this district. The quality of the different kinds is in general highly approved; and we understand that fully one-half of the shipment of 871 bales has already been sold, at prices quite equal to those at which the different samples were valued by Mr. John Brown, and which we recently published.—*Manchester Guardian*.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

STATISTICS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION, 1849.

(From the *Spectator*.)

I. THE TIME.

The time occupied in the actual sittings of the Commons from the opening on the 1st of February to the close on the 1st of August, amounts to

117 ordinary sittings.....855 h. 37 m. | sittings. h. m.
17 extra 67 h. 5 m. | 134 922 42

Of which, by as near an approximation as circumstances admit of, there was devoted

	sittings.	h.	m.
To Government bills and business.....	76	527	25
To the bills and motions of Members	58	395	17
	134	922	42
The Lords.	94	257	28

II. THE BILLS.

1. THE COMMONS.

	NUMBER OF BILLS.				Total Bills.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS.	
	<i>By Minis- ters.</i>		<i>By Mem- bers.</i>			On Irish Bills.	On all other Bills and Subjects.
	Ireland. England, Scotland, Colonies.	Ireland. England, Scotland, Colonies.	Ireland. England, Scotland, Colonies.	Ireland. England, Scotland, Colonies.			
1. THE COMMONS.							
Introduced from beginning of Session (1st February) to Easter (4th April)	12	21 3	7	17	57 3	32	31
Brought from the Lords							
Passed both Houses and re- ceived the Royal assent....	12	24 3	7	17	60 12		
Remaining ..							
Introduced from resumption of business (16th April) to Whitsuntide (25th May)....	9	16 2	7	16	48 2	16	28
Brought from the Lords	5	3 2	2	2	12 2		
Passed both Houses and re- ceived the Royal assent	14	21 6	9	18	62 11		
Remaining ..							
Introduced from resumption of business (31st May) to close of Session (1st Aug.)..	8	16 1	9	18	51 7	48	48
Brought from the Lords	17	43 7	1	16	77 13		
Passed both Houses and re- ceived the Royal assent	26	66 22	10	38	140 84		
	4	14	8	30	56*	96	107

* This balance is accounted for thus:
Rejected or withdrawn in the Lords 8
Rejected in the Commons 28
Remaining over 20
—56

2. THE LORDS.

	NUMBER OF BILLS.				Total Bills.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS.	
	By Ministers.		By Members.			On Irish Bills.	On all other Bills and Subjects.
	Ireland.	England, Scotland, Colonies.	Ireland.	England, Scotland, Colonies.			
Introduced from beginning of Session (1st February) to Easter (3rd April).....		4		6	10	}	
Brought from the Commons ..	3	7		1	11		
Passed both Houses and received the Royal assent	3	11		7	21	}	
	3	8		1	12		
Remaining ..		3		6	9	}	
Introduced from resumption of business (19th April) to Whitsuntide (26th May)....	1	4		8	13		
Brought from the Commons ..	6	3			9	}	3
	7	10		14	31		
Passed both Houses and received the Royal assent	6	5			11	}	
Remaining ..	1	5		14	20		
Introduced from resumption of business (4th June) to close of Session (1st Aug.)..	1	2	2	5	10	}	
Brought from the Commons ..	20	46	3	3	72		
Passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent....	22	53	5	22	102	}	3
	23	52	2	8	84		
	1	3	14	18*			

* This balance is accounted for thus:
Rejected or withdrawn in the Commons .. 4
Withdrawn in the Lords 3
Remaining over 11
—18

The preceding tables are arranged chiefly with the view of exhibiting the progress of practical legislation in both Houses; and simplicity in their form of construction has been the chief study. The immense number of bills introduced between Whitsuntide and the close of the session is a prominent feature; something curious is also exhibited as regards the division of labour in the two Houses; and the prominence of Irish legislation is shown not only in the number of bills, but in the number of divisions which marked their progress. In June and July more bills were introduced than in the period from February to June. The number introduced in July was upwards of thirty; and, with

the exception of three or four, all of them were "pushed" through both Houses before the 1st of August. The divisions on Irish bills nearly balance the number which tested opinion on all the other bills and motions submitted to the Commons during the session. It may be added, that each division occupies from fifteen to twenty minutes; so that every four of them occupy from an hour to an hour and a half.

At the commencement of the session, Lord Lansdowne intimated that it was intended to divide the labour of bill discussion more equally between the two Houses than before; but the tabular statement testifies to the non-fulfilment of the promise. The four bills entered as having been introduced between February and April, consisted of Lord Campbell's Scotch Marriages and Registration Bills, and others nearly as well known. The six entered as having been introduced by members, consisted of some of Lord Brougham's Consolidated Law Bills, the Bishop of Oxford's Protection of Women Bill, and the Bishop of London's Bill to regulate Proceedings against Clerks. As regards divisions, it will be seen that their lordships have not done much in that way during the session. The first division was on Lord Stanley's amendment upon the Address; and the second which took place on the second reading of the Navigation Bill, did not occur till May—an interval of three months. The other divisions relate to the Irish Rate-in-aid Bill, the Protection of Women Bill, Lord Brougham's motions on the subject of the Canada Compensation and the affairs of Italy, the affirmation Bill, and the Pilotage Bill. The time devoted to public business in the case of the Lords, averages somewhat less than two hours and three quarters each sitting; in the case of the Commons, it is nearly seven hours, with one sitting more a week.

The following gives a still closer view of the Bill department:—

THE COMMONS.	
By Ministers, 101 bills—Received the Royal assent....	87
Rejected or withdrawn in the Lords	2
Withdrawn in the Commons, or not proceeded with	12
	—101
By Members, 45 bills—Received the Royal assent ..	7
Rejected or withdrawn in the Lords	8
Withdrawn in the Commons, or not proceeded with	30
	—45
	146
THE LORDS.	
By Ministers, 12 bills—Received the Royal assent ..	8
Withdrawn in the Commons ..	2
Remaining over.....	2
	—12
By Members, 21 bills—Received the Royal assent ..	6
Withdrawn in the Commons ..	2
Remaining over	13
	—21
	33

The bills rejected by the Lords are not so numerous as they are important in a certain view. The first measure presented upon which there was a serious difference of opinion was the Navigation Bill; which was passed. The next was Mr. Wood's bill to substitute Affirmations for oaths where a religious scruple is pleaded; it was rejected. The next was the bill which appeared under the title of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, but which in reality was meant to admit Jews into Parliament; it also was rejected. Mr. Bouverie's Clergy Relief Bill lies over. Had Mr. Wortley succeeded in getting his Marriage Bill through its last stage, it would have taken its place beside Mr. Bouverie's bill; its chance of success has not been improved by the adverse opinion which Lord Campbell has expressed. A bill introduced by Mr. Maule on the subject of titles to Places of Worship in Scotland was also rejected. The other measures which have not found favour with the Lords include Sir John Pakington's Bribery at Elections Bill, and Mr. Pusey's Landlord and Tenant Bill.

Of the numerous bills which have received the Royal assent, the Navigation Bill is the only one that has a character of largeness. The Inland Revenue Bill may be mentioned for its economical properties, a saving of more than £70,000 a-year being confidently predicated of its working. All the other measures of any interest or importance are assigned to Ireland; and a miscellaneous group they present; including Habeas Corpus Suspension, Workhouse Relief, Rate-in-aid, Amended Poor-law, an improved measure founded on Sir Robert Peel's suggestions for facilitating the sale of Encumbered Estates, advances to promote the Improvement of Land, the completion of the Athlone and Galway Railway, and the like.

The Commons have shown a disposition to meet the views of individual Peers on the subject of their measures: thus, the Duke of Beaufort's bill for the Protection of Animals, and the Bishop of Oxford's for the Protection of Women, have both become law. Lord Redesdale and Lord Monteagle have been less fortunate, the one having lost his Smoke Consumption Bill, the other his Railway Audit Bill; but as a set-off Lord Monteagle has got his bill to regulate costs in the House of Peers. Lord Brougham has received an instalment—but not very thankfully—in the shape of his Bankrupt-law Consolidation Bill, greatly "remodelled" by the Commons.

With regard to Motions—that department of Parliamentary business to which more than half the time allotted to the operations of members is devoted; many of them have been in furtherance of the call made for economy in the National Expenditure, and for a searching reform in the Colonial System. The Anti-free-trade principle has not been in abeyance, and the demand for Organic Reform

has been repeated. The Peace principle has figured for the first time.

Mr. Cobden commenced the Financial Reform movement by asking for a pledge that the House would gradually fall back upon the expenditure of 1835 as the maximum, and thus save £10,000,000 a year; the pledge was declined, by 275 to 78. Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Drummond, subsequently took the field, with varying success,—the last standing the best in so far as a division is concerned, for he defeated Ministers on the subject of a smart declaration that means existed for effecting considerable reductions. Colonial Reform has been effectively advocated by Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Adderley.

The Anti-free-trade movement assumed, under the leadership of Mr. Disraeli and the shelter of agricultural distress, three different forms. The first was declaratory of the existence of agricultural distress, in an amendment on the Address; the next was a motion to consider the peculiar burdens on land; the last was a committee of the whole House to consider the state of the nation. All were unsuccessful; the last more so than the second; on the first no division was taken. Mr. Herries added a supplement to these demonstrations, by a speech in favour of a fixed duty upon foreign corn as a source of revenue, not as a measure of protection; but he did not specify a sum nor risk a division.

With regard to organic reforms, the division list shows a minority of about 84 in favour of household suffrage and the ballot. The adherents of the Charter as expounded by Mr. Feargus O'Connor number only 13.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The latest intelligence from the great centres of the woollen and linen manufactures in Yorkshire is, if possible, more decidedly favourable. At Leeds there is great activity in every branch of the woollen trade; the stocks of goods are low, the orders on hand numerous, the machinery is fully employed. The flax mills are all running full time. At Huddersfield and in all the valleys of the hills which separate Yorkshire from Lancashire, the cloth manufacture is in a state of great activity. The worsted manufactures at Halifax, Keighley, and Bingley, have experienced great and steady improvement. Barnsley, Knaresborough, and the valley of the Nidd, the seats of the linen manufacture, enjoy a brisk trade. The improvement is not confined to the textile manufactures of Yorkshire. At Sheffield, where trade is always slow to revive after a period of depression, the cutlery trade has for some months presented symptoms of progressive improvement.

It is not by the manufacturing capitalists alone that the benefit of this revival is experienced. Its advantages are being diffused through every class of society. There has been an advance of wages in several departments at Bradford. The machine-makers in Leeds, and the card manufactures at Cleckheaton, have been called into active employment by the extended demand for manufactures. At Leeds the payments to the poor, both by the township and the trades unions, have been much reduced in consequence of the greater numbers who are able to get work. The villages round Bradford and other great manufacturing centres are participating in the renovated prosperity of their market towns.

The *Leeds Mercury*, commenting upon this state of affairs, attributes the revival mainly to two causes—the cheapness of food, and re-establishment of comparative tranquillity in most European countries. The official average price of wheat during the six weeks ending on the 28th of July last, was 47s. 2d.; its average price during the corresponding six weeks of 1847, when trade was so much depressed, was 81s. 3d.—It stands to reason that the low price of food should benefit manufactures; the less the bulk of the population have to pay for provisions the more they can afford to spend on clothing. Again: the price of wheat during the six weeks ending 26th July, 1848, was 48s. 4d.,—not materially different from the average price of the corresponding period of the present year; but at that time the whole of Europe was either convulsed or paralyzed. The improvement in our trade has kept pace with the return of tranquillity on the continent, and the extreme activity witnessed at this moment in Bradford is owing to large purchases by foreign houses consequent on the prospect of the Danish blockade being raised. The preservation of peace, the extension of our commercial relations, and cheap food, are the conditions of England's prosperity.

There is every reasonable prospect that the present satisfactory state of our home affairs will continue. The harvest is now in full operation throughout the southern and midland counties, and its promise is magnificent. Trade is reviving throughout Europe, and the European markets are very bare of English goods. Across the Atlantic matters are in quite as favourable a position. The proclamation of the President of the United States, meeting by a declaration of reciprocity the enactments of our new navigation law, was daily expected when our latest despatches were sent off from New York. The trade circulars of Bombay for May and June show a large and growing demand for the goods of Manchester.

THE RECEIPT STAMP GRIEVANCE.—A movement has been commenced at Newcastle against what is termed "the receipt stamp grievance." The stamp laws have, since the transference of their execution to the Excise, been quickened into activity. An association was formed to promote the repeal or amendment of these laws.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

GREAT MEETING AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Monday evening, the first aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held at Drury-lane Theatre. It had been announced that the doors would be opened at six o'clock, an hour before the commencement of the proceedings, but even before that time hundreds were congregated, and the immense building, capable of holding between four and five thousand persons, was quickly filled to overflowing. Many ladies were in the dress circle and private boxes, a considerable portion of them members of the Society of Friends. The tedium of the interval between the opening of the doors and the appearance of the Chairman, was relieved by the invasion of the stalls and the seats appropriated to the representatives of the press by a number of persons unable to find room in the pit, and the efforts of the parties engaged to preserve order to eject the intruders.

At precisely seven o'clock, Sir Joshua Walmsley, President of the Association and Chairman for the evening, appeared on the stage amidst great applause. He was accompanied by the following gentlemen, who were hailed with shouts of applause as they were recognised:—Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr. Charles Lushington, M.P., Mr. F. O'Connor, M.P., Sir F. Knowles, Bart., the Rev. T. Spencer, M.A., Dr. T. Price, Professor Mahan, of Oberlin College, Ohio, United States, E. Miall, Esq., and Mr. Charles Gilpin. Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and Lord Nugent, M.P., entered shortly after.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, read the following letter from Mr. Cobden, M.P., expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting:—

Eastbourne, Sussex, Aug. 7.
Sir,—Will you be good enough to express to the committee my regret that absence from town will prevent my being present at the next meeting of the Metropolitan and Parliamentary Reform Association? You have many years of good work before you, and it will not, therefore, be amiss to keep an army of reserve for another campaign. In the mean time you are doing battle heroically, and

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD COBDEN.

A similar letter of apology was read from Mr. Hume, M.P.

The CHAIRMAN then said, that amongst the various subjects of congratulation arising out of the present brilliant and important meeting, not the least significant was the presence of so unusual a number of their fellow-countrywomen [cheers]. It was an evidence of the rectitude of their principles and the peacefulness of their policy, and it spoke volumes in favour of their early, signal, and complete success. He only echoed the sentiment of every gentleman present when he thanked them gratefully for their countenance [cheers]. It was honourable to the metropolis that this association had so rapidly developed the necessity of uniting all classes in the attainment of a large, substantial, and permanent measure of reform. In the short space of six months they had succeeded in inspiring confidence where distrust formerly existed, in uniting those who had long been alienated, and in giving form and consistency to the demand for civil rights; and from their present place of meeting might go forth a national rallying cry which would end in the extinction of abuses and the elevation of the masses to the rights of citizenship [cheers]. For this early efficiency they were indebted to the zealous, untiring, and earnest labours of their Council. They were told the middle classes were apathetic, and the masses chilled into indifference. They applied the test of public meetings to the assumed fact, and the result had been that no building had yet been found sufficiently capacious to receive the thousands who had thronged to give their adhesion to the cause of freedom and advancement [cheers]. But the great feature that distinguished the present movement from all others in the history of political agitation was the momentous fact that the link that was broken, and thus separated the two great classes, had again been welded firmly, and he trusted for ever, for the just purposes of social and political elevation [cheers]. By means of this union the association had already become a "great fact" [cheers], but to be really powerful for good the sphere of its labours must be extended, its members zealous in the support of their opinions, and the principles for which they were associated, carried out in a fearless and uncompromising spirit. The objects they sought were worthy of the effort. They would emancipate their fellow men, restore the spirit of the constitution, place property on a safe and permanent basis, and make that a fact which had hitherto been purely a fiction, by causing the institutions of the country to live in the hearts and affections of the people [cheers]. At present their political existence was a perpetual turmoil, unsuited to the habits and genius of the people [hear, hear]. The masses throughout the country were everywhere sullen and discontented. The middle classes groaned under the pressure of unequal and unnecessary taxation [cheers]. There was an antagonism between the people and their representatives of so extraordinary a character, that no great social or political amelioration could be achieved without an organized agitation, destructive alike to the time, the means, and the energies of the country [cheers]. A glance at the Parliamentary history of this country would convince the most sceptical of the necessity for a thorough reform of the representative system. The only great national measure which received the sanction of the legislature during the entire of the last session was that crowning act of free-trade, the repeal of the navigation-laws [cheers], nor did this arise from want of exertion on the part of the members representing large constituencies. Mr. Cobden's motion for placing the warlike establishments of the country on the basis of 1835, after twenty years of peace, and thus saving £10,000,000, was rejected by 275 to 78; Mr. Hume's motion for the amendment of the national representation by 268 to 82; Mr. Berkeley's, for the ballot, by 136 to 85. Mr. O'Connor's motion for the Charter met a similar fate, and was kicked out by 224 to 15. Nor was Mr. Osborne's motion for a committee to inquire into

the Irish State Church viewed with more favour; it was refused by 170 to 103. In fact, every measure to relieve the burdens or elevate the condition of the people was treated as visionary and out of place, and would continue to be so treated until the House of Commons became not only in name, but in reality the Commons, House [cheers]. He would conclude by reminding them that there were few objects of higher, purer, or more ennobling interest than those for which they associated. It was for them to determine whether they would continue to allow a territorial oligarchy to subvert the entire spirit of the constitution, or whether by the exertion of their moral power they would vindicate the majesty of the people, and insure peace, happiness, and contentment to every portion of the empire [loud cheers].

The CHAIRMAN then called on

Mr. TOMLIN, one of the Council, to read the report adopted by that body. He attempted for some time in vain to make himself heard, and at length accepted the sensible advice of a voice from the gallery, "Let somebody else read it!" Mr. G. Thompson, amid loud applause, undertook the task. We extract the following passages:—

It is with the utmost gratification that the Council have to announce to the first aggregate meeting of members the indisputable success of the association.

After repeated deliberations, and having consulted with the leaders of all classes of reformers, it was resolved to advocate the following reforms:—

1. Such an extension of the franchise as will give to every male occupier of a tenement, or any portion of a tenement, for which he shall be rated, or shall have claimed to be rated, to the relief of the poor, the right to be registered as an elector.
2. The adoption of the system of voting by ballot.
3. The limitation of the duration of Parliament to three years.
4. Such a change in the arrangement of the electoral districts as shall produce a more equal apportionment of representatives to constituents.
5. The abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament.

The plan of agitation hitherto pursued has been to visit in succession the various boroughs; and public meetings have been held in Lambeth, Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Greenwich, Southwark, and West London; which, with the meeting now held in Westminster, will include every section of the Metropolis.

With a desire not to exaggerate, the Council can safely assert that they have been everywhere enthusiastically greeted by crowded assemblies, held invariably in the largest buildings available in the localities.

It would be idle to attempt to conceal that much of the success which waits to reward the persevering efforts of this association must be the result of the individual exertions of the people. Two great practical modes of action should be ever borne in mind:—the existing registers must be closely watched and purified; the county constituencies must be enlarged by the vigorous and simultaneous working, in every locality, of freehold qualification societies.

In this movement the men of Birmingham set the example, which was speedily followed by the midland counties. In Manchester and almost all other large towns, freehold land and building societies have also been formed; whilst in the metropolis this Council has aided in the establishment of one for the emancipation of the home counties. By the aid of these societies, the 40s. franchise is brought within the reach of every industrious man placed above the struggle for the mere necessities of life. A judicious investment of £20, which may be subscribed at the rate of 1s. a week, will secure an annual return to the subscriber of at least 10 per cent. upon his outlay, and place him upon the register for the county in which his qualification is situated.

The amount of individual effort thus brought to the common cause will be the fairest test of the sincerity and public spirit of the great body of reformers: and the vigour which the freehold qualification movement has hitherto displayed affords every reason for a confident expectation that it will constitute one of the most efficient means for the attainment of political rights.

The movement having now become a fact of unequivocal import, and having insured the support of the metropolis and its environs, the Council, in obedience to the necessity of its position, and in compliance with repeated invitations from many of the largest provincial towns, no longer hesitates to extend the operations of the association to the whole kingdom. Its scope, like its object, is now national; and the Council earnestly calls upon the enlightened reformers in all parts of the country at once to unite with this great movement for the extension of popular rights [cheers].

To accomplish the objects of the association it needs scarcely to be said that a large amount of pecuniary aid has now become indispensable. Small subscriptions, if universally contributed, will suffice, but it is necessary that the Council should be furnished with adequate means of competing with the compact body of their interested opponents, who will cling to the abuses by which they profit till the united efforts of an earnest and indignant people shall enforce their relinquishment.

It is not within the object of the present report to dilate upon the results of the proposed change; but the Council cannot conclude without reiterating their confirmed belief that it will tend to the preservation of our most valued institutions, give stability and protection to property, elevate and improve the condition of all classes of the people, and consequently raise the kingdom to a height of prosperity and grandeur which amidst all its successes it has never yet attained.

The CHAIRMAN then called on

CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., M.P., who was received with loud cheers. He commenced his speech by expressing his regret at the absence of Mr. Hume, who, it had been arranged, should first have addressed the meeting; but this privation, as he was sure every one present would feel it, would enable him to pay a cordial tribute to the transcendent merits of that excellent man and admirable statesman [hear, hear]. Mr. Hume commenced his career at a time when, according to the prejudices of the day, to advocate reform was almost to contend for treason, but, although he was reviled by the enemies of reform, he pursued his course steadily, and had succeeded in conferring upon his country inestimable benefits by the extinction of abuses and the reduction of the national expenditure [cheers]. Their gratitude was, therefore, essentially due to that venerable and consistent reformer. A public compliment was already paid to that hon. gentleman by a particular seat in the House of Commons, into which no other member intruded; and when nature should assert her stern and final decree, he (Mr. Lushington) felt convinced that a niche would be assigned him in the temple of public gratitude, where the memory of patriotic deeds was consecrated and embalmed [cheers]. He considered that the Council had laid down an admirable plan of operations, and he rejoiced that there had been a union of sentiment and exertion upon this question on the part of various sections of the community entertaining different political opinions—a union which he believed no machinations of the enemies of freedom could successfully resist [cheers]. The middle classes and the great body of the artisans of this country had proclaimed the approaching doom of that offensive and detestable exclusiveness which had hitherto deprived a great proportion of the people of their proper share in the represen-

tation. Was not such a combination required? How were the people represented in the House of Commons? [a voice.—"Not at all!" laughter and cheers.] Where were the friends of the people in that House? He believed the largest number of members who had voted in favour of any one reform question had been only 84; and motion after motion for reform had been negatived by large majorities. Of 850,000 electors in this country, only 1-17th belonged to the industrial classes; and he thought this was a state of things which ought to be remedied. The fact was, that the representation of the House of Commons was a mockery; and the people, having no voice in the representation, could exercise no control over the expenditure which was met from that taxation to which they were the chief contributors. Taking the annual expenses of the nation at £56,000,000, the working classes were required to contribute £32,000,000 of that amount. Under the present system, the constitutional right of the people not to be taxed without their own consent, was constantly violated. At the period of the American war Lord Chancellor Camden enunciated this magnificent principle, "Taxation and representation are inseparably united. God has joined them; no British Parliament can put them asunder. Taxation and representation are inseparable; it is one of the laws of nature that whatever is a man's own is absolutely his own; no man has a right to take it without the consent of the possessor, expressed either by himself or his representative, and whoever attempts to do so commits an injury and a robbery" [loud cries of "hear," and cheers]. Now, it was an incontestable fact that the people of this country were not represented [hear, hear], but nevertheless they were taxed [laughter and cheers]. Therefore, as Lord Camden said, they were robbed, because they were not allowed to exercise that control over the public expenditure to which they were entitled by every principle of justice. Seven-eighths of the members of the House of Commons were, he believed, altogether opposed to any reform. He (Mr. Lushington) had frequently been in minorities of 18 or 20 upon questions of reform; and he believed the smallest number with which he had voted was upon the "People's Charter" [loud cheers, renewed and continued for some moments]. On that occasion only 13 members, besides the two tellers, supported the motion [cries of "Shame, shame!"]; but in that baker's dozen he was numbered, along with Mr. Hume and several hon. gentlemen who were present on this occasion ["hear," and cheers]. He held in his hand a list of 21 propositions for reform submitted to the House of Commons, every one of which had been negatived by large majorities [cries of "Shame!"]. The Prime Minister derided the idea of reform [cries of "Oh!" and groans], and seven-eighths of the House of Commons opposed every emendatory measure. What, then, was the remedy for this state of things? They must secure an amendment and reform of the electoral franchise—they must have universal suffrage.—[The occupants of the stage, pit, and galleries, here rose en masse, cheering and waving their hats most enthusiastically for some moments. The gentlemen in the boxes cheered loudly, but remained seated, evidently from a desire to avoid inconveniencing the ladies.]—Universal suffrage was proffered to them by the Financial Association, purified to a small extent merely to protect it from abuse—from the invasion of the common beggar and the common vagabond. But while they got universal suffrage they must also procure the privileges of the ballot [cheers]. How had universal suffrage operated in America? It had established peace among the people, and had given universal satisfaction. They never heard of seditious tumults and disturbances against the Government of the United States, because the people were their own governors, and would not attempt to destroy their own authority. Then let them look at France [loud cries of "Rome!"] mingled with tremendous groaning and hissing.] He called upon them to persevere steadily in carrying out their object, avoiding the minutest infraction of the law, and they would then confound their enemies, who might be still endeavouring to entrap and to punish them [hear, hear]. The honest declaration of public opinion, enunciated calmly, and according to the dictates of the law, could not be battered down by artillery [hear]; no six-pounders would lurk in the suburbs; the Horse Guards Blue would repose harmlessly in their barracks [a laugh]; and the people would achieve complete success, because their sovereignty and their rights would be constitutionally vindicated. He might conclude by observing, with reference to the scheme for purchasing 40s. freeholds in counties, that he was glad a society had been formed to secure to artisans and to the industrious classes the means of obtaining by that means votes in counties, and that he hoped the plan would be encouraged by those who had the power of promoting it. (The hon. gentleman retired amidst loud applause.)

The Rev. T. SPENCER was next called upon and received with much applause. He said: Meetings of this kind are called by some agitation; but I maintain that this is the natural order of progress in a free country. Men who will not meet in the dark, by meetings of this kind become of one mind, take steps together, and take them wisely, and thus the nation goes forward. Without such meetings the government of the country cannot properly be carried on. Such is the power of corruption that no prime minister can remove national evils but by the assertion of popular opinion; and that opinion must be loudly expressed, or it will not have sufficient power against the influence of the thousands who are interested in the maintenance of abuses. If we look to the past, we find that every measure obtained, was carried by the assistance of the people. I have attended anti-slavery and anti-corn-law conferences and banquets, and I have lived to see slavery abolished, and the corn laws repealed, and therefore take courage for the future, believing that the great work in which we are now engaged, will be accomplished as perfectly as the abolition of slavery or the repeal of the corn-laws [cheers]. Sir R. Peel argued that the repeal of the corn-laws had saved this country from a revolution; but both he and Lord John Russell should remember that there are other dangers besides the want of free trade. There are still rocks ahead. The great danger now for this country, and for every country in Europe, is from monopoly of legislation and excessive taxation [cheers]. This country has a national debt and an amount of taxation which she can scarcely bear, and which is not at all necessary for good government. When Sir Robert Peel said we ought to go to the cheapest market, he ought to have included government in his catalogue of articles. The Emperor of Russia gave the people a very expensive government, but it was not good. But in the United States there is a cheap government and a good one [loud

cheers]. We have no need of paying £56,000,000 annually for governing the country. We should be better governed for £40,000,000. The President of the United States is paid only £5,000 a-year, and the Secretaries of State only £1,000; and yet they do their duty quite as well as Lord John Russell, or any of our Ministers [laughter and cheers]. I see no necessity for paying Queen Adelaide £100,000 a-year; nor Lord Brougham, unless he rendered greater services than at present, £5,000 a-year [renewed cheers]. The sooner these things are changed the better; for unless the taxation of the country be reduced, no one can look forward to its continuing in peace. But this reduction can only be accomplished by Parliamentary reform. Besides the danger from taxation, there is the danger from the discontent of every man who has not a vote. It is not in human nature for six or seven men to stand by and see themselves counted for nothing, while another, in no respect their superior, is called on to exercise the right of a freeman. So long as this continues there cannot be peace or contentment in the country, which may be said to be like a pyramid standing on the point instead of the broad base. These two things are united in this Association—Parliamentary and financial reform—each being necessary to the other. It is just as if a man comes to mow your field, and brings his scythe with him; or as if he come to clear your barn or haystack of rats, and says, "I've got a sharp ferret to get them out, and good dogs to kill them." There's a fine ferret in Liverpool, called the Financial Reform Association of Liverpool, and we have good dogs in Mr. Hume and other reform members to chase away the rats and abuses of our Legislature [laughter and cheers]. I may be told, that as a clergyman I should encourage every man to be content—not unite myself with the lovers of change, but preach peace and good order upon earth. I believe this is the way to do it [cheers]. I never feel more sure that I am doing my Master's work, than when endeavouring to diminish the sum of human misery [cheers]. I believe that God never intended men to be slaves, nor to be starved, but to be filled with food and gladness; and I believe that he who tries by removing evils to make men happier is doing the work of God [renewed cheers]. I may be told, too, that the "powers that be are ordained of God," and we must not resist them. I believe that they are ordained of God only so far as they make the people happy [hear, hear]. We are loyal subjects of the Queen, we do not meddle with the House of Lords; but we say, that the House of Commons is not what one of "the powers that be" ought to be, and what the constitution intended it to be. If the House of Lords were invaded by persons who were neither peers by birth nor creation, it would not be a more unjust thing than the present corrupt system of representation, which fills the lower branch of the Legislature with naval and military officers, pensioners, and sons of the nobility, until it has assumed the character of anything but the commons of the realm. We are to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, but only those things; and if more be demanded, it should not be rendered [hear, hear]. He that stands by when oppression is practised, when heavy taxation is imposed, is a traitor to his fellow-men [cheers].

[Mr. Spencer then proceeded to contend against Lord John Russell's sentiment, that the people had a right only to good government, not to political power. He used the following telling illustration of his argument:—]

There were certain railway directors who, a few years ago, said to their shareholders, "Do pray be quiet; let us alone; we'll manage your property for you. If you put any questions to us we'll resign." And the shareholders, good easy people, did let the directors manage for them, and did not interfere; but by and bye, the directors were found to be playing the rogue, and the poor shareholders were fain to stir themselves, and to look into the matter, and to take the management of their affairs into their own hands [cheers and laughter]. The people of this country are shareholders; and the aristocracy the directors. It is high time that the people should act towards their directors as the railway shareholders had acted towards theirs, and insist upon looking into their own affairs, and having something to do with the management of them. Why should the working man be made to pay 50 per cent. of his hard earnings to the Government, while the middle class man pays only twenty-five per cent., and the rich man only five per cent? [hear, hear]. Why should the working-man, whose tea costs of itself only 1s. 3d. a-pound, be made by the Government to pay a tax of 2s. 2½d. upon every pound of that tea, as much as the wealthiest man paid, and even, indeed, more in proportion? And so with sugar, and so with coffee, and so with tobacco, and so with every necessary, turning the grocer into a tax-gatherer of a most oppressive description [hear, hear]. Instead of this, every man should fairly and openly pay, according to his means, towards the support of the State [hear, hear]. I have only one word more to say, and that is, to express the hope that there would not be found any working man who wished to escape all taxation [hear, hear]. I should be ashamed of any man who was not willing to take his fair share of the general burden [hear, hear]. What I would say to the working man is simply this: You at present pay 10s. in the pound; you ought not to pay more than 1s.; if we can so alter matters that you shall only be asked to pay this 1s., will you honestly and readily pay it? [cries of "Yes, yes."] No doubt you would; no true Englishman wants to be a pauper—to live on his fellow men [hear, hear]. In America I met a gentleman who was going to leave the country, and who said to me, "I lived sixteen years in the old country, and I must go back again; I can't stand this place; there's not a man in Boston who will receive a favour." Noble characteristic! [cheers.] Soon may the people of England assert it for themselves, as they will when they are, by just legislation, restored to independence, and freed from the necessity of working as much for other people as for themselves [hear, hear]. Let but the people evince their determination to attain this vital object, and, unless I am much mistaken, within two years the Government of the day will say, "We cannot stop this movement; we'll take it out of their hands. They are determined to have their own way, and have it they shall" [great applause].

Lord D. STUART next came forward, and was received with great cheering. A voice exclaimed, "A cheer for Hungary;" and the assembly rose almost as one man. A tremendous burst of cheering ensued, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and this was followed by the clapping of hands and stamping of feet until the build-

ing seemed to shake to its foundation. The imposing and brilliant spectacle continued for two or three minutes. This was a proud moment, the noble lord proceeded to say. The cheers they had just given, not for him but for Hungary, must resound from the banks of the Thames to the Danube and the Theiss [cheers], and he prayed that the expression of their good wishes might cheer those gallant patriots, not in their struggle against oppression, but in the hour of their triumph and victory [great cheering]. They were not assembled to-night to discuss any object of foreign policy, although their enthusiasm for a noble people struggling for their rights had for a moment diverted them from the more immediate purpose of their assembling. There was present among them to-night one of the noble Hungarian patriots—(Count Teleki, as we understood, here came to the front of the platform, and was received with immense cheering)—who, before the meeting separated, would desire to express his feelings on this noble episode in that magnificent meeting. Every one must feel that financial reform was necessary in this kingdom, and that the means of obtaining it were by a reform in the representation [cheers]. By means of a league like the present the will of the people had been made known, and they had got rid of the tax on the staff of life. But every other article of consumption was still heavily taxed—their tea, tobacco, beer (through the malt tax), and even light and air through the window-tax. It was only by such agitation as the present that they could hope to relieve the people from the present crushing, unjust, and unequal system of taxation. The best thing would be to take off the taxes he had enumerated and establish an equitable property-tax—not an income-tax [cheers]. Any remedy for their present evils, arising out of anarchy and violence, would be worse than the disease [hear, hear]. The real remedy would be found in Parliamentary reform; for, until they made the House of Commons what it professed to be, it would be vain to hope for any amelioration in their condition. The noble lord then expressed his adhesion to the objects of the Association, and defended the principles of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and no property qualification. The design of the present Association was to unite the working and the middle classes, who now at length saw that the interest of one class was the interest of all, and that it was by union alone they could attain their ends [cheers]. He was sure that this movement would progress until it became triumphant and obtained all its righteous ends. How soon that might be he could not foresee; but, if he had contributed in any degree to the promotion of these great and noble objects, he should not have lived altogether in vain [loud cheers].

Lord NUGENT was next introduced to the meeting. He said this was the first occasion on which it had been his good fortune to take part in the proceedings of the Financial Reform Association. It had been said by a great man that, "When bad men conspire, good men must combine," and he thought they ought now to sink all minor differences and combine to make head against the corruption, the self-interest, and the tyranny which was endeavouring to stop the course of reform [hear, hear]. He must confess that he did not concur in one sentence of the report, which recommended that the franchise should be thrown open to all persons who paid even the smallest rates. He was an advocate of complete, universal suffrage [great cheering], and he had never been able to see the common sense of what was called a money qualification. Every man who consumed bread contributed to the taxation of the country; and so long as a duty was paid upon any article which related to the produce or importation of corn it could not be said that bread was untaxed. He (Lord Nugent) would act upon the maxim of Lord Camden which had been quoted to-night by Mr. Lushington—that taxation without representation was robbery. He (Lord Nugent) would call no man a robber, but he might be permitted to say that if, with his opinions, he ever found himself in the House of Commons voting for a tax or a grant of further money, and he was not prepared on the same night to vote for universal suffrage, he would certainly consider himself a thief and a robber [great laughter and cheering]. He was equally in favour of the ballot; he did not even entertain the lurking dislike to it frequently expressed. The noble lord continued—Now, we have to avow these principles, to combine in their support, in the face of a powerful opposition to them. The Government—the Whig Government—[hisses and groans]—opposes Parliamentary reform. Parliamentary reform we are pledged, to our consciences and to our country, to promote, to advance, and to stand by [cheers]. With a Government that opposes it we cannot act [loud cheers]. The Government—the Whig Government—[hisses]—opposes financial reform. Financial reform we are pledged, to our consciences and to our country, to stand by, to further, and to maintain [cheers]. With a Government, then, opposed to financial reform we can hold no communion [loud cheers]. The Government is pledged against judicial reform, against colonial reform. We, as reformers pledged to Parliamentary reform, are pledged to that which includes within it judicial and colonial reform. With a Government pledged against any reform that is contained within the category of Parliamentary reform, we can hold nothing but distinct opposition [cheers]. Of persons I will not speak, particularly in their absence, with disrespect; but I may be allowed to speak of one in his absence with the respect I feel for him; and it is the one of the Government who, hitherto at least, has kept the character of the Government above the disgrace and degradation of becoming an accomplice to tyranny [cheers]. There is one who has not allowed himself, in haste, by mistake, or from any other reason, to call the most glorious struggle that has been made in the world for centuries, "an insurrection," but has called it "the war between Hungary and Austria" [loud cheers]. And are you not aware that at this hour Lord Palmerston has raised himself into the glory of being the subject of an intrigue to cast him from his position—[hear, hear]—that at this very hour there is an intrigue fostered by the criminals who have been ejected from their own country by revolution, fostered by the Metternichs—[groans and hisses]—an intrigue, I will not say, among Lord Palmerston's colleagues, but one directed to undermine him with his colleagues, for the purpose of substituting some foreign minister of a Metternich choice, one whom the Metternich class may think fitter to join a Whig administration [loud disapprobation]. Am I asked why Lord Palmerston does not appeal to the people, and throw himself on them? [hear, hear.] The time for that is

not yet come; but if Lord Palmerston be what I hope and believe him to be, the time is not far distant when you will see the result of the struggle between Lord Palmerston and other very distinguished persons [cheers]. In that case, I say, Up with Lord Palmerston, and down with the intriguers. (Here, "three cheers for Lord Palmerston" were called for, and heartily given, the whole of the audience rising.) In conclusion, I would say, forget not the cause in which we are met to-night. Let it not be one transitory meeting, from which we return home, with the din of cheers in our ears, but to do no more. Let us remember that this is the beginning of a great combination—that we must carry on the principles of that combination, with an eye that never shall slumber, with a heart that never shall fail or quail, with a determination that shall never pause, until we have obtained entire, radical, universal reform [cheers]. I am not one of those who ever feared revolution or the overthrow of venerable institutions in this country; but there is a class whom I fear much more than the most ardent reformers, and that is the class of alarmists [cheers]. That is a dangerous class in a free country [hear, hear]. That is the class which has delayed the prosperity, and sometimes endangered the safety of the state [cheers]. A most eloquent writer, and a firm parliamentary reformer too, an old and valued friend of mine—Walter Savage Landor—in one of his beautiful imaginary dialogues—I think the one between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Locke—makes them speak of the panic fears of men; and Sir Isaac Newton says, "Mr. Locke, after all, men have their panic fears like children." Answers Mr. Locke, "Yes, Sir Isaac, but with this remarkable difference: children fear to be led into the dark; men fear to be led into the light" [cheers]. Now, something has been said about the natural aristocracy of a country. There is an aristocracy which I revere; and that is the aristocracy of character, of reputation, of ability, of honesty—aye, and of wealth too; these combined are the real strength and glory of a country [hear, hear]. The House of Commons should represent and exhibit before you that aristocracy [hear, hear]. Formed it was in the ancient time of our constitution; reared it was from the soil [hear, hear]. Its roots sprang from the soil and were nourished by it; and it grew up the glory and ornament of the soil that bore it. It wants now to spread its roots more widely, in order to imbibe more succulence. Tie up those roots, or cut them short from the soil it sprang from, and the plant will wither and die [loud cheers].

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., then came forward, amidst loud and general cheers, to address the assembly. He had only spoken a few minutes, when the "gods" of the upper gallery, to whom he was apparently alike unknown and inaudible, and who were, besides, impatient to hear Mr. O'Connor, broke out into loud cries of "Louder! time!" Notwithstanding loud calls from the occupants of the pit and boxes for Mr. Miall to proceed, he resumed his seat, after expressing his regret that circumstances did not permit a united movement on the broader basis of manhood suffrage.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, M.P., was received with loud and general applause. He said he supposed he might regard the present assembly in Drury-lane as "Lord John's bespeak" [cheers and laughter], because the noble lord said, at the close of the session, that he was always prepared to yield to the pressure from without. He was delighted to see the present assembly. He would not have fraternized with mere wealthy men, because he would not co-operate with money-jobbers any more than with land-jobbers; but he liked to see the fraternization of mental and manual labour [cheers]. He was glad to find that their Chairman, and the other members of the Association, had taken the greater portion of five points of the Charter; and he hoped they would at last find, that every one of the six points depended upon the other [great cheering]. For example, some of his friends on the platform would like to see working men in Parliament; but how were they to sit there without the payment of members? [cheers.] He rejoiced it would go forth, that there were now no differences between the middle and working classes, and that they were determined to unite to obtain the justice that had so long been withheld from them [cheers]. He had laboured long, incessantly, and ardently, for the purpose of procuring something for the people; and what would be his thoughts by day and dreams by night, if from vanity and ambition he were now to tell them, that this Association would do nothing for them? He told them to get what the Association were striving for, and then they might get the rest afterwards if they pleased. He saw happy days for England in the prospect now before him. He saw the dim shadow of liberty advancing; and when his heart asked, "Can it be true?" a voice answered him, "Union is strength" [cheers]. He would bury the past in oblivion, and with it all the persecutions, and prosecutions, and slanders, he had been exposed to; and he would say he had not worked in vain if he had brought about this happy combination between the veritable working and middle classes of England [loud cheers].

Mr. CLARKE—the Chartist candidate at the late Reading election—then came forward, and expressed much gratification at the indications presented by that meeting of a union between two classes which were hitherto deemed antagonistic in this country, namely, the middle and industrious classes [cheers]. If the aristocracy of France had followed the example of the two noblemen who had addressed them to-night, they might have escaped the excesses of the first revolution, which they had caused by refusing to recognise the third estate. He stood there as a plebeian, and he demanded that the aristocracy should recognise his rights. Working men were denied the suffrage, because they were accused of corruption and ignorance, but he would point to the constituencies of Boston and Reading, and ask if working men were entrusted with the exercise of the franchise, could they use it worse than the electors of those towns? [hear, hear.] The people were deprived of their rights, and as long as they were in that condition they would be discontented. At the late Reading election, even the poor privilege of a show of hands was denied to the people, and none but electors were allowed to join in the display [hear]. He congratulated the noble lord, the member for Aylesbury, that he had not delivered the speech twelve months ago which they had heard with so much pleasure that night, for if he had spoken it at some Chartist meeting he might have been avowed with the notice of the Attorney-General, and put into the dock at the Old Bailey [cheers and laughter]. He concluded by calling on working men, of all

denominations, to rally round the standard of the Association, and to extend to it all the assistance in their power [loud cheers].

Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., next came forward amidst loud and continued cheering. He had the satisfaction to inform them that he was "the last man" [laughter]—that he had but to pronounce the benediction after the solemnization of the alliance between the middle and working classes in the cause of national reform [loud cheers]. He believed that they then witnessed the most complete exhibition which had as yet taken place, of the cohesion of elements hitherto estranged from one another; and, with the expression of that opinion, he would ask their permission to retire without delivering a speech [loud cries of "Go on!"]. What should he say, then? [cries of "Hungary."] He was sure that the exhibition of feeling that night was sufficient to show their foreign visitors on that occasion that there existed in every British heart a warm sympathy with those who were struggling for the rights of Hungary.

There's a voice on every wave,
A sound on every sea,
The watchword of the brave,
The anthem of the free.
From steep to steep it rings
Through Europe's many climes,
A knell to despot kings,
A sentence on their crimes.
Where'er a wind is rushing,
Where'er a stream is gushing,
The swelling sounds are heard
Of man to freeman calling,
Of broken fetters falling;
And like the carol of a cageless bird,
The bursting shouts of freedom's rallying word!

At the same time let them rejoice that they were not obliged to resort to the weapons of other nations, and in their aspirations for a larger measure of political liberty let them not be unmindful of the substantial blessings they enjoyed. Let them be thankful that they could assemble unmolested, as they had done on that night, to rebuke their rulers for want of sympathy with them, and by sending their opinions through the world by means of the press, that they could stimulate to renewed efforts those who were fainting in bondage in every part of the world. He had felt it his duty to render some assistance to the popular candidate at the late election at Reading; and he could not but contrast the intelligent look and independent bearing of the non-electors, with that of the drunken voters who staggered about the streets under the disgraceful burden of the banner of a candidate, whose only recommendation was, a pair of whiskers that would have admirably qualified him for Jullien's band [loud laughter]. Having censured the manner in which the Whigs dispensed their support at the Reading election, the hon. gentleman proceeded to contend that, while denying the people the right to exercise the franchise, they were allowed to exercise an influence on society, in comparison with which the influence of a vote was contemptible, and that there never existed a system of society in the world so well prepared for unlimited suffrage as theirs was. He concluded by calling on all who were in favour of reform to join their Association, and enable them to form a grand and united organization, which could not fail to enable them to obtain the objects they had in view, and retired amidst enthusiastic and continued applause.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the meeting at an end as to all the purposes for which it was convened.

Mr. WILLIAMS, late M.P. for Coventry, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Council of the Association, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks on behalf of himself and the Council, and entreated those who were desirous of advancing the cause of reform to recollect that they would contribute materially to its progress by enrolling themselves, and inducing their friends to enrol themselves, as members of the Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association.

The assemblage then separated.

FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—This is, after all, the grand movement of the day. The secretary of the Freehold Land Society, which meets in New-hall-street, called here yesterday, and assured us that two thousand six hundred pounds and upwards were received on the last four subscription days! We refer to the society's advertisement, which is full of the most heart-cheering information. *Nineteen thousand pounds' worth of land—freehold land*, by this one society has already been purchased for its members, and almost sixty acres will, in a few weeks, be in possession of working men, conferring county votes upon each. Who despairs of "winning counties" now? Between eight hundred and nine hundred allotments will, in the course of the next two months, have been effected by this institution. The beautiful and really valuable estate at Bloomsbury, belonging to this society, is now completed.—*Birmingham Mercury*.—We are glad to be able to announce that a decided step has been this week taken towards the establishment of one of these societies at Southampton. A preliminary meeting has been held, and a committee formed, for making the necessary arrangements; and, from the spirit with which the project was welcomed, we have no doubt that the society will be started under the most favourable auspices.—*Hants Independent*.—In Ipswich an initiatory movement has been commenced. Public meetings are announced to take place at Darlington, Barnard Castle, Stockton, and Sunderland, to form Freehold Land Societies; and the zealous secretary of the Birmingham Freehold Land Society has promised to attend the whole of the meetings.

THE LONG VACATION.—On Friday the "long vacation" in legal phraseology commenced, and will continue to the 24th of October. There is a cessation of legal proceedings beyond writs and issuing executions in actions advanced. In the interval no declarations can be served nor pleas pleaded. There is no vacation in the county courts, but the metropolitan courts generally adjourn for nearly a month.

A LIBERAL LANDLORD.—The Rev. R. T. Forester, at his recent audit at Elmley Lovett, returned, unsolicited, the handsome sum of ten per cent. to his tenantry.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE READING ELECTION.

"Publicola the Younger" has sent us the following interesting particulars and remarks respecting the late election:—

We had intended to have sent you a correct outline of the proceedings connected with the election which had just terminated in time for your last impression; but as we thought it desirable to let the excitement pass away before we did so, we hope you will now give our intelligence an early place in your columns.

In the present day, Mr. Editor, it seems very clear, that this country has to submit to a senatorial panic. Men of all grades of intellect are panting for the cool retreat afforded by what is, rather unfortunately, designated the "House of Commons;" and as the House of the aristocracy cannot hold the young scions who rise up of noble connexions, the "Commons' House" is made to admit them, by restricting the exercise of the elective franchise, and by preventing the introduction of vote by ballot, which, as a modern panacea for numerous political evils, we humbly think is far too slightly regarded.

The truth of this, Sir, somewhat appears in reflecting on the recent contest in this borough. We have been honoured by the appearance of no less than five different gentlemen, all of whom aspired to represent us; and, indeed, three others issued addresses, who, had they been taken up, would have been too happy in attending to our interests. But limiting our observations to those only who went to the poll, we will leave you to guess what were the felicitous circumstances in which we were placed.

1st. There was J. F. Stanford, Esq., the successful candidate; a gentleman of somewhat singular bodily and mental proportions. His ideas were so antique, that he actually chattered about "*that bug-bear Free-trade*," and also spun a most original yarn on the inutility of admitting into our country foreign produce, while he modestly told his constituents, on several public occasions, that he would shed an undying lustre on our noted borough by entering into wedlock with one of the daughters of our Conservative tradesmen. This, blended with his unique yet singular appearance—graced as he was by a beard of more than ordinary length, forming a rusty, sightless selvage to his intellectual physiognomy, together with a fine flowing imperial attached to his bottom lip, rendered him emphatically a "lady-killing" personage. Already we can see the "young gentleman," as Mr. Norton designated him, immortalized in the pages of the facetious and jocular *Punch*.

Then, next, we have a specimen of the Berkshire Magistracy in the person of G. Bowyer, Esq., a gentleman with 5,000 broad acres of Berkshire sods. To characterise his genius requires a pen more subtle and powerful than ours. The reader must observe that he was the Whig candidate; and when we say that his lucubrations and orations were misty and indefinite, we award him the honour that he had learnt the first lesson in his political creed. He was evidently a man of a most pacific and conciliatory spirit, and had amiability been the virtue contested for, there is no doubt as to who would have been returned as member for Reading. But notwithstanding this, Mr. Bowyer was a very unpopular man; on the walls and pavements were the most incontestable proofs of his ultimately being the "rejected candidate;" and we sincerely believe, had he escaped the parisitical mummies in which he was immersed by sanguine officials, his good sense would have induced him to have retired from the field.

Then, last, we introduce that honest exponent of advanced and popular principles, T. Norton, Esq. This gentleman finding the Whig candidate so unpopular entered the town on purpose to give the popular feeling an aperture, through which to vent itself. His career was in no wise a career of proselytism. He saw that Reading contained a number of honest and independent men, and at the twelfth hour he offered himself as their candidate, to save them from the neutral position which so large a number intended to occupy. But to refer for a moment to the history of his introduction. When Mr. Gardner entered the field it was under the auspices of the "Registration Committee," which consists of about forty very respectable tradesmen and gentlemen; just prior to his introduction Mr. Bowyer announced himself, and was consulted by the Committee, but not finding him a suitable and desirable person, they passed a resolution in favour of Mr. Gardner, but as Mr. Bowyer had been consulted, they still offered to waive their resolution and to introduce both on the condition that the less popular one should withdraw from the contest. This Mr. Bowyer declined, as, in the interim, he had been visited by a Whig nominee, in whose influence he had the greatest reliance, and trusting to him he at once threw down the gauntlet to Mr. Gardner's committee, consequently on the appearance of a second handbill, which was decidedly of a more liberal tendency than the first, Mr. Gardner, not wishing to divide the Liberal interest, very unfortunately concluded to withdraw from the borough. After his with-

drawal the committee still continued its sittings, enacting measures in that capacity calculated to advance the interests of the town, and when Mr. Norton appeared they nobly contended for his return. The result of the election, as you are aware, was as follows:—

Stanford	507
Bowyer	364
Norton	107

Notwithstanding the disparity in numbers, we consider Norton's minority a decided triumph. He came before the constituency on the Saturday evening previous to the nomination on Monday, and, in the absence of all bribery and electioneering gewgaws, polled 107 votes. Then another thing which also operated most powerfully against him was the sensitiveness of those liberal electors who regard a Tory as a fit subject for the retributive justice of a sanitary commission, and who were repeatedly urged and eventually promised to support a Whig to the exclusion of Stanford, who of necessity was execrated in the Bowyer camp; this, blended with the almost entire support of one Dissenting congregation, including its minister—whose renegade movements are considered as most despicable by their brother Dissenters—confirms our conclusion that Norton's minority is a triumph, and that Reading has within it the seeds of a healthy Radicalism which shall speedily produce an abundant harvest.

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Hudson has "authoritatively" intimated to certain Conservative parties who have volunteered the selection of a fitting candidate for the representation, in the event of a vacancy arising, that his present intention is to retain his seat in Parliament, at all events till the commencement of next session.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

REPRESENTATION OF KIDDERMINSTER.—The Liberals of this borough have found a candidate in the person of Mr. Thomas Gisborne, formerly M.P. for Nottingham. The honourable gentleman arrived at Kidderminster on Thursday, and addressed the electors. He concluded his speech after the manner of Sir E. Bulwer at Leominster, by hoping that the electors would at once let him know their minds. If any elector held back, thinking to receive one shilling, either in money or money's worth, that elector would be mistaken. If Mr. Gisborne maintains this determination, his election will be doubtful. The canvass of Mr. Best, the Conservative candidate, is said to be satisfactory to his friends. Mr. Best declares, "From my earliest days I have always advocated, and ever will advocate, the sound principles of Conservatism—by these I mean the foundation stones of England, the Church, the State, and the Constitution." The borough of Kidderminster numbers some 480 electors, and they are said to be many of them rather venal.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SURREY.—Mr. Briscoe is still the only candidate in the field. The Tories have tried Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Shaw, and Colonel Gilpin, but at present without being able to persuade any one to risk so doubtful a contest.

EXECUTION AT COVENTRY.—Mary Ball was executed at Coventry, on Thursday, for the murder of her husband by poison. Before her death she made a confession of her guilt to Mr. Stanley, the governor of the gaol. In answer to his inquiry why she had given him the arsenic? she said, "Why, my husband was in the habit of going with other women, and using me so ill; no one knows what I have suffered; but had I have known as much as I do now, I would not have done it, for I would rather have left him and went to the workhouse; but I hope God will forgive me." The murderess maintained her self-possession and firmness in a remarkable degree to the last. She proceeded up the steps with little assistance, and, as far as we could observe, uttered no word while thus awaiting her end, but, with closed eyes and saddened countenance, stood motionless whilst the rope was placed round her neck. In an instant afterwards the drop fell, and she passed from this life in the presence of from eighteen to twenty thousand persons. A subdued thrill of horror appeared to pass over this immense multitude as the fatal bolt was drawn, but otherwise there was no manifestation of feeling. The victim in this dreadful scene appeared to die without any perceptible struggles or distortions. The body hung for an hour, and several persons having wens (and faith in such matters), attended and had her dead hand drawn across their throats to remove them! The body was then cut down, and the thousands who came to witness her end departed, deeply regretting they had seen it. Great numbers of them declared it was the *first*, and should be the *last*, time they ever went to see anybody hung.

CONTEMPLATED AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT.—We are authorized to state that after harvest a system will be set on foot, to send either tenant farmers, or the well-known friends of tenant farmers, as county members, instead of the mere nominees of lords and landlords as at present. The movement in Hampshire at almost a moment's notice, and which was so nearly successful, to return Mr. Shaw, the well-known advocate of tenant-right, the repeal of the malt-tax, and the abolition of the game-laws, against the nominee of the retiring member, backed by all the county landlords, both Tory and Whig, has incited other county constituencies to determine on similar efforts, and as these are more likely to be successful by a general combination for the purpose, such a plan is now in embryo.—*Sunday Times*.

SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY.

Many meetings have been held, during the past week, to express sympathy for the brave Hungarians, in their struggle for constitutional freedom against the legions of despotism.

EDINBURGH.—In this city, on Monday week, there was a large assemblage in the Music-hall, the Lord Provost in the chair, when resolutions were carried not only expressive of sympathy with the patriots, but condemnatory of the unwarranted and oppressive interference of Russia, and calling upon the British Government to use its influence with Austria and Russia, in order to stop the present war, and secure the religious and civil liberties of Hungary. The principal speakers were Mr. Cowan, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Mr. Alexander Dunlop, advocate, the Rev. Dr. Hetherington, and Mr. Moncreiff, who were supported by speeches from two or three working men. A subscription of £30 was made for the benefit of the Hungarian hussars, the sum of £20 having been previously remitted. On the whole (says the *Edinburgh News*), the result of the Edinburgh demonstration was satisfactory in the highest degree. In all the addresses firmness as well as temperateness of tone and language were preserved throughout. There were no mad calls on the meeting, as unfortunately happened at Marylebone last week, to vote for at once "going to war" with Austria and Russia; and the attempt on the part of Dr. Glover to place the meeting in a false position, by recommending the withdrawal of our ambassadors from Russia, Austria, and France, "and every other Government violating the laws of nations and the rights of humanity," was signally and decisively defeated.

MANCHESTER.—In Manchester (says the local *Examiner*), the friends of civil and religious liberty, the advocates of constitutional government, memorialized the mayor in large numbers during the past week, to call a meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the heroic Hungarians and Romans, in their attempt to enfranchise themselves, and of condemning the interference of foreign powers with the internal affairs of nations. His worship consented to convene a meeting, which was held on Thursday morning, in the Town Hall. The attendance was vast, and highly respectable, comprising the representatives of the principal mercantile and other firms in this town. Spirited addresses were delivered by Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Beard, Mr. Bazley, Mr. A. Watkin, Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., and other gentlemen; and resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the movement of Russia against the Hungarians, and of the French intervention in the affairs of Rome. It was resolved to memorialize the Government upon the subject, in order that, through the councils of the nation, full expression might be given to the protest of Englishmen against such unjust and tyrannical oppression. Dr. Vaughan joined in expressing thanks to Lord Palmerston for the manly utterance he had given to a sublime truth—the power of public opinion:—

It is a sublime truth that public opinion should have this power in it. It is a power of its own order. It is without armies; it is without constables; it is without authorities of an artificial kind of any sort; and yet its very breath is law, its very look is penalty—the weakest, apparently, of all powers, it is, by God's ordinances, the mightiest of all. If you ask me how this comes about, I think I see a little way to an answer. A man may not care greatly about being feared—there are proud men who like to be feared; he may not care greatly about being hated—he can bear that; but let him be despised—let him feel that he is loathed—let him be obliged to admit that he is execrated by the intelligence and the virtue of man—and that, be sure, will be torture to the very centre.

In the course of his speech he read the following prayer of Kossuth, pronounced over the graves of his slaughtered countrymen, which was well received by the meeting:—

Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down upon thy servant from thy throne of stars; look down upon thy servant, for the prayer of millions ascends to heaven from his lips, magnifying the mysterious power of thy omnipotence. My God! thy sun is radiant above me, and beneath me are the bones of my heroic brethren that are fallen in battle; the heavens are blue above me, and the earth beneath my feet is red with the holy blood of the sons of our ancestors. Send, O God! the genial rays of thy sun, that flowers may spring from this holy blood, that the bodies of my brethren may not perish in lifeless corruption! God of my ancestors! God of the nations! open thy ear to the voice of our warriors, for in it thunders the arm and the spirit of a brave people, bent upon crushing the iron arm of tyranny. As a free man I kneel on the fresh graves of my brethren. Sacrifices like these sanctify thy earth; they purge it from sin! My God! a people of slaves must not live on this sacred soil, nor step on these graves! My Father! Great Father of my father! Mightiest of the mighty! Almighty, thou the God of heaven, of earth, and of the sea! Lo! a nimbus of light rising from these bodies irradiates the front of my people! God, in thy mercy, bless their dust! Let the ashes of our heroes rest in sanctity! Do not abandon us, great God of battles; but magnify thy power over us! Amen.

EXETER.—A very full meeting assembled in the Reform Institution Room, in Exeter, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose, as the bills expressed it, of sympathizing with the brave Hungarian nation in their present struggle for independence. Mr. Charles Titherley, the president of the institution, was in the chair. Several resolutions were proposed, put, and unanimously carried.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday there was a very crowded town's meeting in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the same subject. The Mayor (Samuel Thornton, Esq.) presided; and amongst the gentle-

men on the platform were G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. George Dawson, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Raphall, Mr. Bray, the town clerk, Mr. Edmonds, clerk of the peace, Mr. Jos. Sturge, Mr. Alderman Palmer, Mr. Councillor Barnett, Mr. Councillor Baldwin, Mr. Alderman Martineau, Mr. Alderman Weston, &c. &c.

AMERICA AND HUNGARY.—The application from the New York meeting to the United States Government, praying the recognition of Hungary by the Republic, has been replied to by the President of the United States—in an official letter addressed to L. R. Breisack, chief officer of the New York Hungarian Association. Thus:—

Department of State, Washington, June 25, 1849.
SIR,—I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 9th inst., and the printed account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and others in New York. These proceedings have not escaped attention.

The Government and the people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Hungary, and all information calculated to throw light on the present struggle between that country and Austria and Russia cannot fail to be welcome.

It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognise all Governments which exhibit to the world convincing proofs of their power to maintain themselves.

If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognise her independence. Congress, it is believed, would sanction such a measure, and this Government would be most happy, in that event, to enter into commercial as well as diplomatic relations with independent Hungary.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

L. R. Breisack, Esq., New York.
The *Sun* announces the receipt of subscriptions for the refugee Hungarians, to the amount of £733 8s. 11½d.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Friday, the council of University College adjourned for the long vacation. At their last session the following were among the proceedings:—The announcement of an unsolicited donation of £20 to the hospital, by the Duke of Cambridge, and the acceptance by his Royal Highness, at the request of the hospital committee, of the office of vice-patron of the hospital, vacant since the demise of the Duke of Sussex; and the contribution of £100 for the charity from an anonymous benefactor. Thanks were voted to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., for the donation of a true copy of the group of Laocoon for the drawing-school of the college.

The following appointments were made:—Professors, Dr. Wm. Jenner, of pathological anatomy; Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, of medical jurisprudence.—Fellows: John Deakin Heaton, of Leeds, M.D.; Walter Bagshot, M.A., Henry Mathews, B.A., students who had graduated with honours at the University of London.

Prizes to the students of the Faculty of Medicine of the summer term, were awarded as follows:—Botany (Professor Lindley); gold medal and first certificate to Mr. John Z. Lawrence, of Hampstead; silver medal and second certificate to Mr. Julius Waldemar Tunzelmann, of Bath; third certificate, Henry Berrington Gibbons, of Neath, Glamorgan-shire; fourth certificate, Barclay Scriven, of Hereford; fifth certificate, Robert Bell, of Chelsea.—Pathological Anatomy: (Professor Walshe, now Professor of Medicine, successor to Dr. Williams); gold medal and first certificate, Thomas George Fitzgerald, of London; second certificate, Henry G. Wright, of Hereford.—Medical Jurisprudence Lecturer, Dr. Parkes, for the late Dr. Thomson, Professor; Book prize, Henry Lawrence, of Bath; second certificate, John T. Beasley, of Bourne, Lincolnshire.

MATRICULATION. — 1849. — EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS:—

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
French, H. (Exhibition) Wesleyan Col. Inst., Taunton.
Gibson, B. W. King's College.
Gurney, W. Brighton College.
Powell, J. Mill-hill Grammar School.
Ambrose, W. } Equal St. Edmund's College, Ware.
Dundy, W. S. } Amersham Grammar School.
Murgatroyd, G. Ditto ditto
Bleby, H. W. Wesleyan College, Sheffield.
Langford, W. Private Tuition.
Parfitt, J. R. Wesleyan College, Sheffield.
Olive, E. H. Amersham Grammar School.

CHEMISTRY.
Money, F. J. (Prize of Books) St. Thomas's Hospital.
Wilkinson, R. King's College.
Hadow, E. A. Bristol Medical School.
Roberts, W. Private Tuition.
Roscoe, H. E. University College.
Lambert, H. S. Queen's College, Birmingham.
Franks, H. J. Ditto ditto

BOTANY.
Lawrence, J. Z. (Prize of Books) University College.
Wilkinson, R. King's College.

ZOOLOGY.
Fry, E. (Prize of Books) University College.
Flower, W. H. Ditto ditto
Money, F. J. St. Thomas's Hospital.
Moore, G. Amersham Grammar School.

WINDING-UP OF RAILWAYS.—The Masters in Chancery have directed that all notices for the appointment of official managers to wind up the affairs of defunct railway companies must be filed in the Chancery offices two clear days before application. At present there are about twenty schemes in progress of being wound up.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Joseph Boukett, a German emigrant residing at a lodging-house in Ship Alley, has lost his life through somnambulism. He rose from his bed in the night, opened a window, got out, fell some thirty feet, and died from the effects of the fall. There seems no doubt that he was unconscious at the time.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

HALF-PAY.—ARMY AND NAVY.—A parliamentary return, called for by Mr. Hume, has just been published, of an account of the total charge for half-pay, pensions, and superannuations, &c., in each year since 1828, compared with the whole expenditure for the effective establishments, &c., for the same period, it appears that for the army, the half-pay, &c., was £2,903,477; in 1844, £2,295,170. Ordnance in 1828, £372,380; in 1848, £162,506. Navy, 1828, £1,595,830; in 1848, £1,362,161. Civil service, 1828, £490,083; in 1848, £530,672. Total charge for half-pay, pensions, superannuations, &c., for the army, ordnance, navy and civil services in 1828, £5,362,670; in 1848, £4,350,510. Expenditure for effective establishments, and other national expenses, exclusive of the debt, in 1828, £19,472,519; in 1848, £26,076,709. Total expenditure, 1828, £24,835,189; in 1848, £30,471,219.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.—The 68th report of the committee on petitions enumerates 512 petitions for the adoption of universal suffrage, signed by 53,815 persons; 246 petitions in favour of the Clergy Relief Bill, signed by 39,364 persons; 222 petitions in favour of the Marriages Bill (recently withdrawn for the session), signed by 41,155 persons; 113 petitions for the repeal of the attorneys' certificate duty, signed by 1,469 persons; five petitions for the abolition of ministers' money (Ireland), signed by 1,063 persons; for petitions for a repeal of the window duty, signed by 438 persons; 576 petitions for "agricultural relief," signed by 85,922 persons; 32 petitions in favour of the Bankruptcy Bill, signed by 10,147 persons; five petitions for the recognition of the republic of Hungary, signed by 239 persons; 10 petitions respecting mining accidents, signed by 12,526 persons; 214 petitions for an alteration of the Sale of Beer Bill, signed by 28,459 persons; 59 petitions for the suppression of the slave trade, signed by 9,226 persons; 53 petitions for an amendment of the Small Debts Act, signed by 5,709 persons; and seven petitions in favour of the Smoke Prohibition Bill, signed by 2,036 persons.

THE CRIMINAL LAW COMMISSION.—The fifth report of her Majesty's Commissioners for revising and consolidating the criminal law has been printed. The present report contains the revision of the digest of the law of procedure in respect of indictable offences, referred to the consideration of the commission, and the draught of a bill for the purpose of consolidating into one statute the various provisions of such digest. The commissioners have framed some important alterations of the law as respects the drawing of indictments, with a view to the avoidance of those flaws which have afforded so great a scandal to the administration of criminal justice in this country, and also to the curtailment of prolixity. They have also proposed considerable alterations in the law as regards the granting of warrants by justices of the peace, the attendance and examination of an accused person's witness before a justice of the peace, the binding over of infants and married women to prosecute, &c., grand juries, juries, and jury process, pleas of *autrefois acquit*, juries of matrons, costs of prosecutions, and other matters of less general consequence. They have also proposed that coroners' inquisitions should no longer be used as a mode of formal charge, and that the power at present possessed by a coroner of committing for trial any person against whom a verdict of murder or manslaughter shall have been found before him should be abolished, and that henceforth the coroner should only have authority to issue a warrant for the purpose of taking such a person before a magistrate for examination. They have also suggested the abrogation of the law of "hue and cry," as a primitive course of proceeding, unsuited to modern habits.

THE QUANTITY OF FOREIGN GLASS imported in 1848 was—31,037 cwt. of plain window glass; 90,442 square feet of silver and polished glass; 1,195 feet of ornamented glass; 38,086 pounds of plain white bottles; 154,343 pounds of wine glasses, tumblers, &c.; 639,967 pounds of cut glass; and 370 cwt. not described. The quantities exported in the same year were—15,296 cwt. of flint glass; 19,608 cwt. of window glass; 49,227 feet of plate glass; 124,755 cwt. of common glass bottles; and £6,965 worth of looking-glasses and mirrors.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—One of the most singular catastrophes of which we have ever heard occurred off the coast of Kincardineshire on Tuesday afternoon. A large herring boat, which had been engaged in conveying railway sleepers from Aberdeen to Stonehaven, had discharged her cargo at the latter port, and was returning to Aberdeen, when she was caught in a sudden and violent whirlwind, which laid her on her beam ends instantaneously, amidst a boiling vortex of broken water. The crew were, of course, thrown out; but they all succeeded in clinging to the capsized boat, except one man, who was observed to be floating about stiffly, and with a peculiar and unnatural buoyancy. Mr. Thom, of the Mill of Muchalls, with several fishermen, having witnessed the catastrophe, put off to the assistance of the crew, and succeeded in rescuing them all, after severe and highly praiseworthy exertions. The coast-guard were also promptly afloat and at the scene of the disaster. It was found that the man who had been observed floating about so strangely had been killed by a flash of lightning, which was observed by parties on shore to break over the boat at the very moment of the accident. The deceased, Alexander Mavers, a seaman, was about fifty years of age, and leaves a widow and family in very destitute circumstances.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

LAW, POLICE, AND ASSIZE.

THE BATH POISONING CASE.—At Bridgewater Assizes, on Friday and Saturday week, Charlotte Harris was tried for the murder of her former husband, Henry Marchant, in the vicinity of Bath, on the 2nd of April last. The evidence in the case, the particulars of which have been already briefly mentioned, was of great length. Marchant was a quarryman; he was a strong hale young man; the couple had one child. The man was taken ill suddenly, and died a day or two after. Urged by other people, the wife had a doctor from the parish; but it would seem that she did not administer the medicines sent. Mr. Lloyd attended the patient. He thought he was suffering from an acute disease of the stomach, and prescribed accordingly. He opened the body: there were appearances of inflammation; the viscera were sent to Mr. Herapath, of Bristol. Mr. William Herapath deposed that he received the remains from Mr. Lloyd—"the heart, liver, portions of the intestines, and the stomach of a man." "I found nearly three grains of white arsenic in the solid form in the stomach. I then examined the fluid contents of the stomach, and found solid arsenic there. I then examined and tested portions of the liver, intestines, and stomach, and found arsenic there." Several witnesses described the illness of Marchant. Susan Smith stated that the prisoner wanted her, a few days before the husband's sickness, to buy her twopennyworth of arsenic, which she refused. Francis Book deposed, that on the 3rd of April, the prisoner came to the shop of Mr. Bright, a chemist, and asked for a pennyworth of arsenic; the chemist refused to serve her unless she brought a witness; presently she returned with a woman, and obtained the poison: she said she required it to kill rats. Charles James corroborated this; but when questioned by the judge, he admitted that he did not see the woman's face. Mr. Bright remembered nothing of this matter: it would seem from his statement that the evidence referred to another woman who purchased arsenic at the latter end of March. This woman and her witness were called at the instance of the prisoner's counsel. From the narrative of Hannah Todd, a woman who "sells things in the market-place," it appears that the prisoner kept some kind of stall. While doing so, she became acquainted with Mr. Harris, the "old gentleman," her present husband; he bought oranges of her. Subsequently, she went about the town with him shopping and drinking. This was in March. Before her former husband's death, the prisoner went to Harris's lodgings, inspected a house into which he intended to move, and seemed to be making arrangements for their married life. They were married very shortly after Marchant's death. On Saturday, the first witness was Hannah Shaylor, a woman who worked for Mr. Harris. She first saw the prisoner and Harris together on the 22nd of March, at a tavern. Then they had tea together at Harris's. The prisoner consulted with Shaylor about Harris. She asked Shaylor if she thought he would make a good husband. Marchant pretended that she had a sister who was averse to her marriage; subsequently, she said that sister was dangerously ill; and it was not till after Henry Marchant's death that she told Shaylor that she had had a husband. This witness declared that the accused had positively told both her and Mr. Harris that she "had no encumbrance"—she had only a sister. The real sister was called. She was not ill at the time spoken of. Several witnesses repeated a conversation which they had with the prisoner in gaol, in which she had imputed criminality to the Shaylors—that their "persuadance" had brought her there. But a female turnkey gave a rather different version of what was said. Mr. Saunders addressed the jury for the prisoner, and commented on the evidence. After Mr. Justice Cresswell had summed-up, the jury retired. In twenty minutes, they brought back a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence of death was passed. Mr. Saunders then stated that the convict was quick with child. A jury of matrons gave a verdict that she was, and execution was respited.

ANOTHER VILLAGE POISONING CASE.—Rebecca Smith was tried at Devizes, on Thursday, for the murder of her child in June last. The purchase of arsenic by the prisoner was proved; the death of the infant after a short sudden illness; the discovery of arsenic in its stomach; and the prisoner's prevarication on the subject of the poison when she was charged with killing her child. Without hesitation, the jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy in order "to give her time to repent." Justice Cresswell sentenced her to death; and, while stating that he should comply formally with the jury's recommendation, impressed the prisoner with the certainty that "in a few days your life must go." Rebecca Smith has been married eighteen years, and had eleven children, of whom ten have died in extreme infancy.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd gave judgment *in re* Cruikshank, Melville, and Co., the great East and West India merchants, whose affairs were at first put in the hands of private administrators, but were afterwards thrown into the Bankruptcy Court by the Directors of the Bank of England, "as a public duty." On the 1st of January, 1845, the firm of Cruikshank and Co. were indebted about £396,000; and had assets beyond that amount in value about £36,000. But in realizing those assets there was a loss of £190,000, owing, it is alleged, to the depreciation of West India estates and produce. The firm were indebted to Messrs. Trueman and Cook about £89,000; and in July, 1845, they assigned for the

benefit of that firm property then valued at £131,000: on being realized, however, that property entailed an absolute loss, so that the debt which it secured was increased. After making this assignment, a bill for £7,800 was drawn on Messrs. Trueman and Co., and discounted by the Bank of England; the Bank giving credit primarily to Messrs. Cruikshank, in ignorance of the secret assignment. Soon afterwards, both firms fell; and the Bank of England, holding nearly £60,000 of Messrs. Trueman's bills, learned with surprise the secret assignment to that bankrupt firm. The Commissioner has now adjudged that the certificate of Mr. Street, who drew and negotiated the bill for £7,800, should be suspended for twelve months, and those of Mr. Cruikshank and Mr. Melville for six months, granting, however, protection from arrest.

RUSH'S FORGED WILL.—In the Prerogative Court, on Tuesday week, the forged will, produced by the prisoner Rush, after the death of his wife, and which the court had declined revoking on the simple testimony of Emily Sandford, was set aside on the affidavits of two men of high respectability.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM AT THE UNIVERSITIES.—Chas. Throsby attended on Tuesday week at the Insolvent Debtors' Court, to receive the judgment of the Court on the complaint of nearly a dozen tradesmen at Oxford, for debts contracted whilst he was a student at Exeter College, Oxford.—His Honour thought the present was a very distressing case. It was that of a young man who had been sent to one of the universities to have his mind improved and enlarged, with the view of grasping some of the difficulties of life, and adopting one of the liberal professions. It was distressing to see the fondest hopes crushed, and the party an applicant to this Court. Creditors to the number of nine or ten had opposed, but only one appeared—a Mr. Randall, who kept a well-known shop at Oxford, and it was complained that he had contracted debts which he had not paid. It was right to say that there was no complaint that any false representation had been made; but, on the contrary, it was admitted that no inquiries had been made as to his parents or his means of payment. Mr. Randall had stated that his charges were the same as those of tradesmen at the West-end, which meant that he charged the highest price he could for his articles. Then, again, there was the temptation of long credit for five per cent. interest. He (the Chief Commissioner) was of opinion that persons who supplied goods at Oxford or Cambridge without making inquiries did not deserve the particular attention of the court; they involved families and blighted the hopes of parents. He, however, did not consider the insolvent was excused for his conduct; he was one of twelve children, and sent from Australia to be educated, with an allowance made, and his father had given instruction to his agents to pay £600 for his son's debts, but afterwards reduced the sum to one-half. He (the Chief Commissioner) had heard no evidence of the withdrawal of the £300, and he was of opinion that something should be done for the creditors.—The Court pronounced a discharge, conditional on the payment of £250 into court, allowing the remainder for the expenses incurred on the part of the insolvent.

WHISTON v. THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ROCHESTER.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Thursday, Sir J. Wigram decided that the Dean and Chapter possessed the right of removing the plaintiff from the mastership of the cathedral school for publishing a pamphlet. At the same time, notice of appeal to the Lord Chancellor was served on the defendants' solicitors. The matter, however, has taken a strange turn, for the Dean and Chapter, after cancelling their own instrument of removal, have caused Mr. Whiston to be served with a notice, dated the 10th inst.—only two days after the delivery of the Vice-Chancellor's judgment—to the effect that they do not at the present time intend to disturb him in his office of Head Master, but that they will forthwith serve upon him a citation to appear before themselves and answer to them for having written and published the pamphlet entitled, "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment"—a charge upon which they have already condemned him unheard, and sentenced him to removal from his office as utterly unfit and unworthy to be any longer entrusted with the instruction and superintendence of youth.

LOLA MONTEZ AGAIN.—The adjourned proceedings in the case of the Countess of Landsfeldt were resumed on Monday morning, before Mr. Hardwick, at the Marlborough Police-court. Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecutor, said:—"Since I was last at this Court, I have obtained important additional evidence in reference to the subject matter of the charge advanced against the accused; but I think it is quite right to tell you that, only this morning, I have been put in possession of information that the Countess of Landsfeldt, or Mrs. James, or whatever other appellation the lady may be known by, is some hundreds of miles beyond your jurisdiction. This information was communicated to me by the bail, with the view of saving unnecessary trouble and expense. I know very well it would be idle on my part to offer other witnesses before you to strengthen a case which, in my humble judgment, was sustained by *prima facie* proof on a former occasion, and such a course would also be wasting your time and the time of the public. Those who instructed me have requested me to state that they do not believe the bail, who are entirely independent and utterly unconnected with the parties under accusation, have any cognizance of the absence of the accused. It is the wish of those for whom I have the honour to appear, that the bail have their recognizances extended to any reasonable length of time, in order that they may, if possible, cause the party in question to be forthcoming on a future occasion." He subsequently

said:—"I will do anything reasonable to give time to the bail that they may escape the consequences of the non-appearance of the accused; but I cannot consent to abandon the recognizances. There is reason to believe that the Countess of Landsfeldt and the young man alleged to be her husband are on their way to Rome." Mr. Hardwick, after some discussion, consented to respite the recognizances for one month.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

On Thursday morning the Duke of Cambridge returned to Kew, and left London on his way to Hanover, for a visit to the King his brother.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to act under the Irish Encumbered Estates Act are the Right Honourable John Richards, third Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland; Mountford Longfield, Esq., Q.C. and LL.D.; and C. J. Hargreave, Esq., conveyancer, of 69, Chancery-lane.

James Galwey, Esq., of Dungarvan, has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, in the room of Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon.

The Queen has appointed William George Knox, Esq., to be Chief Justice, and Herbert Townshend Bowen, Esq., to be Puisne Judge, for the island of Trinidad.

The Lord Chancellor has approved of the appointment of Mr. W. J. Payne, of the Norfolk circuit, barrister-at-law, to be Deputy-Coroner for the city of London and borough of Southwark.

Madame Lebrun, celebrated for her attachment to Queen Marie Antoinette, died a few days since at Dinan, at the age of one hundred and six.

During the last two or three days a report has been constantly circulated of the death of Dr. Conquest by Asiatic cholera. We are glad to say it is wholly without foundation.—*Times of Friday.*

Our obituary records the death of Mrs. Russell, the daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the biographer of his illustrious ancestor and namesake. Mr. Cromwell was lineally descended from Henry Cromwell. He had no male heir, and it is said to have been his wish that his son-in-law should take the name of Cromwell; but George the Fourth had the meanness to withhold his permission. The line of Richard Cromwell terminated in a female descendant, Mrs. Mary Cromwell; who died unmarried at an advanced age, honoured for her exemplary worth and unaffected piety.—*Patriot.*

LOLA MONTEZ—has escaped from the prosecution commenced against her by the friends of her newly-married husband. The *Globe* asserts that she left England for the Continent on Tuesday. We understand, however, that she embarked at this port in the "Iberia," Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel, which sailed on Tuesday for Gibraltar, Spain, &c. Some members of the London detective police-force were down here on the look-out, but the dashing Lola, well disguised, quietly stepped off.—*Hants Independent.*

Reports are abroad to the effect that the Oxford Hebrew Professor, Dr. Pusey, is suffering from a peculiar derangement of health.—*Church and State Gazette.*

THE DUKE OF LEUCHTENBERG, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived at the Russian Embassy in London. He put into Southampton on Saturday, in the Russian steam-frigate "Kamtschatka," from Cronstadt.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY PEEL and Miss Peel arrived at the hon. baronet's shooting-seat, near Beaulieu, N.B., on Thursday last.

Immediately on the marriage of Lieut. Heald with the Countess of Landsfeldt (Lola Montez), the Marquis of Londonderry, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, recommended to her Majesty that this officer's resignation of his commission should be insisted on, and that he should leave the regiment which this unfortunate and extraordinary act might possibly prejudice.—*Times.*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—Inquiries made yesterday enable us to state authoritatively that the Lord Chancellor daily regains health, and that in a very few weeks his lordship hopes to resume the active duties of his high office. There is not the slightest foundation for the rumour which attributed to the noble and learned lord an intention of retiring from the distinguished position he holds in connexion with her Majesty's Government.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—It is understood that considerable difference now exists between these bodies. The inspectors under the latter have recommended that the union schools, which are under the control of the commissioners, should be amalgamated, those which belong to adjoining districts being formed into one, and that this plan should be adopted throughout England. They urge its adoption on the ground of economy and educational efficiency, these schools, as they have reported, being at the present time in the most wretched condition. It appears, however, that the poor-law authorities entertain a decided objection to the Shuttleworthian scheme, and have even refused, in one or two instances, to permit the broadsheet or other documents explanatory of the arrangements of the council to be suspended on the school-room walls.—*Scottish Press.*

THE PROPRIETORS OF JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE, at Edinburgh, have appealed to the Court of Session, against the decree of the Dean of Guild Court, for its demolition.

THE CHOLERA.

DAILY RETURNS

	Aug. 9.		Aug. 10.		Aug. 11.		Aug. 13.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity..	265	110	270	90	259	103	476	184
In England and Wales..	271	122	283	119	232	100	502	233
In Scotland.....	23	9	19	17	34	15	69	48
Total.....	559	241	572	226	515	218	1047	465

GREAT PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.—At a meeting of gentlemen favourable to this interesting Convention, which is now so near at hand, held in our Court House, on Wednesday last, William West, Esq., F.R.S., the Rev. Charles Wicksteed, the Rev. G. W. Conder, and Thomas Pease, Esq., were appointed a deputation to represent at Paris the friends of peace in this town. Between 200 and 300 English gentlemen have already announced their intention to be present at the Peace Congress: among them are Mr. Cobden and several other Members of Parliament. The day for the opening of the Congress is the 22nd inst. On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Congregationalists of this town took place in East Parade Chapel, to consider the propriety of sending a member of that body to the Peace Congress at Paris next week. Mr. E. Baines was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Plint, the Rev. Thomas Seales, and Mr. Prentice. It was resolved that the Rev. Mr. Conder, who had also been appointed at a general meeting should be requested to represent the Congregational body. These speeches expressed a very strong and growing sense of the sinfulness and enormous evils of war, an especially of its direct repugnance to the precepts of Christianity. —A meeting was held, on Friday morning, at the Friends' Provident Institution, Bradford, at which the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates from that town to the Peace Congress:—Alderman Robert Milligan, Alderman Henry Brown, Rev. B. Godwin, D.D., Rev. Walter Scott, and John Priestman, Esq.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.—An interesting proof of the zeal of our American friends in the cause of peace is afforded by the fact, that the Hon. Charles Dinkler, member of Congress from the State of Wisconsin, arrived by the "Washington" this week, on his way to the Congress at Paris, having travelled 2,000 miles before he embarked at New York.

COLONEL THOMPSON, M.P.—I have, on former occasions, alluded to some of the features of Colonel Thompson's eloquence in the House; but there is one peculiarity strictly in keeping with that concentration of thought for which he is remarkable, and it is the power of stating clearly and forcibly the substance of a petition in the half minute allowed by the practice of the House for its presentation. Generally speaking, members—with the view of acting up to the stringent rule of the House—content themselves with mentioning the place and parties from which the petition proceeds, and the object; and this is frequently done in so indistinct a manner that no information whatever is conveyed. The Colonel, however, can throw as much matter into the presentation of a petition as some people throw into a set speech; and, as a specimen, take the following:—

I have the honour to present the petition of an overflowing public meeting in the city of London, on the subject of the contest in Hungary. Though it was signed only by the chairman, David Salomons, the numbers and respectability of the attendance were such as to give it high claims to the attention of the House. The petitioners stated their belief that Austria had broken the constitutional obligations between herself and Hungary, and consequently Hungary had a right to establish her independence if she could, and other nations to assist her if it was their interest. They wanted to know if it was held of importance to support Austria as a bulwark against Russia, why Hungary would not do as well, particularly since Austria invited Russian interference, and Hungary would not. They prayed, therefore, that measures might be taken for the recognition of the *de facto* Government of Hungary, as consonant with the principles of sound policy, besides being favourable to the commercial interests of the country.

All said in about half a minute, and not a word lost!—*Argus*, in the *Weekly Times*.

ACCIDENT AT A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—As the youth employed in the telegraph office at Ely was in the act of working the telegraph, in reply to a communication during the recent thunder-storm, he was knocked down by the force of the electric fluid acting upon the wires, but fortunately without receiving any injury beyond the momentary shock. The wires from the office communicating with the main wires were severed, and the business of the office suspended for some hours.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—This company, in addition to the opening of post-offices at all first-class stations on their line, have established a letter-box in the grand hall at Euston-square, on the left-hand entrance corner, a convenience not generally known.

According to Mr. Chadwick's estimate, there are 300,000 cesspools in the metropolis.

LITERATURE.

The Ten Years' Conflict: being the History of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland. By R. BUCHANAN, D.D. In two volumes. Blackie and Son.

WE have already sufficiently expressed our opinions as to the great movement historically described in these two volumes. That it was a vindication of the substantial sincerity and deep convictions of those who took part in it, who can for an instant doubt? The world and the Church are the better for such a lesson. It gladdens the heart to see Christianity in this degenerate century exhibiting the fruits of its early pattern. We congratulate the seceding party on that flight which was really a triumph—a Parthian victory, conquering when it yielded; and feel that it is a signal boon for Scotland to be favoured with the ministrations of men who have vindicated their honest purposes by such an exhibition of Puritan sincerity and self-denial. Whilst we thus give "honour to whom honour is due," we wish we could applaud the truthfulness of the principle as much as we do the self-denial of the purpose. We wish that we could vindicate the Free Church movement from all charge of suicidal contradiction of its own professed doctrines; from all imputations of an intolerance which will not grant that which it asks to be granted. But to our minds the whole exhibition is akin to that which surmounts the Calton-hill in Scotland's metropolis;—we see a building of noble plan and of magnificent dimensions, designed to rival the most superb structure of past antiquity, but unformed, truncated, unmeaning; a ruin, not of what has once been great and has fallen into decay, but of what *should have been* great, yet never existed in its greatness at all; the ruin of a high purpose and of a noble design. We believe the Free Church to have already reached all the completeness of which it is capable. We respect the religion taught by its ministers to the people; we admit the extenuating circumstances of education and of religious prejudice; but we unfeignedly mourn the imperfect result, and sorrow that the spiritual city, which, after such a conflagration, might have been built "at unity with itself"—should be re-edified after the former pattern, and prove so crooked and incomplete.

The work before us commences by setting forth very clearly and satisfactorily the construction of a Christian church, as exhibited in the New Testament. To the principles laid down, so far as they go in the onset, scarcely any Christian will offer an objection. On a sudden, however, the air becomes murky and lurid, and every object appears indistinct and confused. It is where the author treats of the relations between the Church and the State. But let him speak for himself:—

"The plea of all states for making such invasions is, that there can be no *imperium in imperio*: that no power within the limits of the State's territory can be left in anything beyond the State's control: and nothing will meet that plea and effectually silence it, but the recognition of the great scripture truth, that the Church is not an *imperium in imperio*, in any sense which can give the State a right to control it; in other words, a recognition of the scripture principle that the *imperium* of the Church is over a distinct and different province from that which belongs to the *imperium* of the State. Christ is a king and has a kingdom, but his kingdom is 'not from hence: it is of this world.' It is no rival power to that of the State—its field is conscience; that of the State is person and property—the one deals with spiritual, the other with temporal things. And there is, therefore, not only no need, but no possibility of collision between them, unless the one intrude into the other's domain. The only way effectually and permanently to guard against such intrusions, together with all their attendant evils, is for each to recognise the entire independence of the other. In that recognition, and in it alone, will be found the true basis of a righteous, enlightened, and lasting peace."

We have not time to point out the defect of this representation, nor is it necessary. To every unprejudiced reader it must be sufficiently obvious. But passing over disputatious matter, it is time that we directed attention to the historical contents of this volume. They go back, as may be imagined, to the period of the Reformation. The author correctly attributes most of the modern evils which have secularized the Church of Christ to the incautious alliances permitted by the Reformers between the sacred and the secular powers. Whatever extenuation might be found for other nations, England was less excusable, and Scotland admitted, after the model of Geneva, and almost without debate, the duty of the State to maintain religion. Yet people seemed in the onset to have had no apprehension that the liberties of the Church would be invaded. The author contends that when in 1567 the Parliament of Scotland effected the alliance between the Church and the State, it left the settlement of ministers altogether to the Church. We cannot of course follow out the bearings of this question, and looking at the matter as one of principle, we do not feel much interest in doing so. "The History of Church and State in Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution," occupies the third chapter.

The next chapter embraces what the author calls

"the dark age of the Scottish Church." It treats of the union and its causes—of the precautions taken to maintain the security of the Presbyterian Church—and of the restoration of patronage in 1711, which the author regards as part of a dangerous conspiracy against the liberties of the kingdom; though to us it is only the fruit of a tree, which had been before that time laboriously planted. The consequences of this law of patronage are detailed with clearness and force. A few interspersed anecdotes occasionally enliven the progress of the history. The "Moderates," it is well known, were on the side of patronage:—

"In the warmth of his devotion to the cause, a youthful disciple of that school exclaimed, in the course of a debate in the General Assembly upon the subject, that he gave God thanks for the law of patronage. 'Moderator,' said an evangelical minister in reply, 'this must needs be a singularly pious youth—he is thankful for very small mercies.'"

The following extract will afford a not unedifying counterpart to the reasoning which is swaying many evangelical minded men, south of the Tweed, at the present day. Its leading defect is, that it treats truth as a matter of choice rather than of duty; as that which a man *may* maintain rather than that which he *must* maintain at his peril:—

"Were we to indulge in speculations as to what might have been, it were not perhaps unreasonable to affirm, that had the seceding brethren of 1733, Ebenezer Erskine and his three coadjutors, Wilson, Moncrieff, and Fisher, remained in the National Church, and lent to their evangelical brethren the weight of their talents and character, reformation principles might have triumphed at a time and in circumstances that would have averted the more recent controversy and its consequences altogether. Why, it may be asked, did not these evangelical brethren rather retire along with them? Their reasons were equally simple and strong. The constitution of the Church was sound. As the seceders themselves allowed, the grievances complained of resulted from the mal-administration of the 'prevailing party' in the church courts. In this state of affairs, both principle and policy appeared to the evangelical minority, to dictate and require that they should abide at their post, and endeavour to rescue an institution which they honoured and loved, from the hands of those by whom it was for the time misgoverned."

Many sketches of celebrated men occur in the course of this chapter, and are ably and vigorously drawn.

Chapters 5 and 6 relate to the Veto Act and the Chapel Act.

The next chapter is entitled, "The Fruits of Evangelical Ascendancy." The deficiency of church accommodation had pressed itself upon the attention of the General Assembly, and Dr. Chalmers, at the close of a sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte in 1817, had made an appeal for twenty new churches in Glasgow:—

"Chalmers demanded twenty churches, and the city authorities gave him one—that famous St. John's, in which his great moral experiments in regard to the management of the poor, and the general amelioration of the most neglected classes of the people, were carried on, with an energy and a success amply sufficient to justify the author's most sanguine anticipations; but the community was not ripe for the reception of his doctrines, even when the demonstration of their soundness had been wrought out before its eyes. His gigantic efforts, however, were by no means in vain; individuals here and there, of large hearts and liberal minds, were adopting his views—the more religious portion of society were becoming increasingly alive to their duty; an impulse had been given to the cause of Christian philanthropy which it never lost, and there needed only that favourable concurrence of events which appeared in the reforming Assembly of 1834, to make manifest the amount of progress and preparation for a great Church extension movement, which had been already made. At that Assembly, upon the resignation of Dr. Brunton, Dr. Chalmers was immediately, and by common consent, summoned to take his place as convener of the committee on church accommodation. Instantly, the vessel which had hitherto lain like a log upon the waters, began to move; with a fresh crew, and another steersman, and a fast rising breeze, she sped at once upon her course; and from her annual voyage returned to each succeeding Assembly, bringing better news and more ample treasures for the great cause on which they had sent her forth. From 1828 till 1834 the committee had existed and had done nothing; within one year thereafter, at the Assembly of 1835, Dr. Chalmers found himself in a position in his report to say, 'The result, on the whole, was satisfactory; the whole contributions, in collections, donations, and individual subscriptions, to the general fund for church accommodation, amounts in this, the first year of its (new) existence, to £15,167 12s 8d. . . . But this is not the whole pecuniary result which we have to make known to you, and not even the most prosperous and best part of it. In reply to our application for aid, we are often told of the home ecclesiastical wants which stood in the way of a remittance to the general fund; and whenever the local exertion and the general contribution came into conflict with each other, it has been our uniform policy to encourage the former in preference to the latter, assured that, in every instance where an interest was once awakened for the necessities of any immediate neighbourhood, there would not only be a far more intense feeling, but a far more productive liberality than could be expected in favour of the larger, but more distant operations of a central or metropolitan board. The effect has justified our anticipations; and we now proceed to enumerate, in geographical order, beginning with Scotland, the additional places of worship in connexion with the Establishment, built or building, subscribed for or being subscribed for, in various parts of the country.' This general announcement was followed up by the statistical array of parishes, places of worship, number of church sittings, and of pounds sterling which the triumphant and rejoicing convener had already in his power to record as trophies of his first year's toil.

The Assembly listened with feelings of wonder and gratitude as the seemingly interminable roll at its close:—It will thus be observed, that the number of new places of worship, completed or now in preparation, is 64; that the whole sum subscribed for distinct local erections is £66,021 7s. 9d.; and that if to this be added the general fund, as far as it stands disengaged from this, we have to report a grand total of £66,326 18s. 11½d.

"Amid the acclamations with which this memorable report was received, it might have both amused and instructed the curious onlooker to study the countenances of some of the former leaders of the Assembly. These were victories on a field with which they were totally unacquainted—victories which they hardly knew whether to welcome or deplore. Sixty-four new churches, all of them strangers to the blessings of the cherished law of patronage, their congregations destined to choose their ministers by their own free voice—and these ministers, all of them, by the Chapel Act, entitled to take their places in the courts of the Church—what hope was for Moderatism under such a condition of things? Reflections of this kind, doubtless, robbed Dr. Chalmers of a good many cheers; they would have deprived him, indeed, in all probability, of very many more, had not certain considerations operated at that time in his favour. The Establishment was threatened by external foes: the numerous and active supporters of Voluntary Church principles were still plying all their energies to effect a separation of Church and State; and not a few, in consequence, even of those who had no sympathy with the recent ecclesiastical reforms, were still well enough pleased with the unequivocal indication which Dr. Chalmers's report contained of the immense additional strength which the cause of the Establishment had now acquired."

Chapters eighth and ninth are entitled the "Auchterarder Case and the Collision." We never mention that long word without seeming to realize Southey's celebrated description of

"A terrible name,
A name which we all know by sight very well;
But which no one can speak, and no one can spell."

It was a name, however, which, as we all remember, had mighty power in it at the time of the disruption. The materials of these chapters appear to be laboriously and comprehensively compiled.

How the matter proceeded from this time, we all remember, though the concluding chapters contain many new and important illustrations of the great movement. Who does not remember the Strathbogie ministers, the Duke of Argyll's bill, the case of Calsamond, the depositions sent to Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, and at last the final bow and the *exeat* of nearly the *omnes* from the Assembly. The description of this scene is most beautifully and energetically made. We cannot avoid the pleasure of an extract, though part of it has already appeared in our columns.

"It was a moment of intense and overpowering interest. The immense audience looked on, thrilled with feelings which it is impossible to describe,—but not a voice, not a whisper was heard. The sensation was too deep for utterance; in very many, not females alone, but strong-minded men, it found vent in tears. The veteran warriors of the Church's conflict were leading the way; how many were to follow? This evidently was the agitating inquiry which, at that moment, absorbed the minds of those who, with the incredulity of infatuation, had hitherto treated the event which had now come as a delusion and a dream. The chief-law officer of the Crown, who stood beside the Commissioner, looked down from his elevated position, with an anxiety which no effort could disguise, to mark how for his previous representations to men in power, and the facts now before him, might be found to agree. Dr. Candlish, Dr. Cunningham, Mr. Campbell of Monzie, Mr. Dunlop, and other familiar names in the struggle which had now reached its close, were seen moving on after those who had gone before. These are men committed, compromised, by the prominent part they have played in this warfare: they cannot do otherwise; they cannot draw back—and the establishment will be quieter when they have retired. But the quiet country ministers occupying these crowded benches behind,—it is not possible that they can design to cast themselves and their families into the midst of poverty and want. Such probably were the thoughts that were riveting the feverish gaze of more than one high legal functionary upon the constantly expanding blank that yawned so ominously on the left side of the house; as bench after bench poured its occupants into the stream which kept constantly flowing towards the door of the church. There was no hurry, no rush, no confusion. Rank after rank the protesters withdrew, with the order and steadiness of the successive companies of a military host. One entire side of the Assembly, and the whole of the cross benches, were left untenanted. The life had departed from the establishment, and those who remained, gazed upon the empty space as if they had been looking into an open grave.

"But where was now the head of that column of confessors which had marched forth from St. Andrew's Church? As those who led it on emerged into the street,—as the gown and bands of the moderator, the grey hairs of the massive head of Chalmers, and the majestic brow of Gordon, seen through the opening crowd, proclaimed that the deed was done,—a whisper ran like wildfire through the congregated multitudes, 'They come! they come!' and the air was rent with the shout of admiration and gratitude with which the people gave Scotland's welcome to the defenders of the liberties of Scotland's Church. It was neither the design nor the wish of the protesting body to move in procession to their intended place of meeting, but the crowd constrained them. By a spontaneous movement on the part of the masses who filled the streets, a lane was opened in their midst—and through the surging sea of the excited but profoundly respectful throng, did the host pass out of Egypt to take possession of that large and wealthy place which the Lord had provided for them.

"In the manner now described, the procession moved on towards Canonmills, a suburb lying at the northern extremity of the city. Here an immense hall, capable of accommodating at least 3,000 persons, had been procured, and hastily fitted up for the reception of the disestablished assembly. From an early hour of the day

the entire area, with the exception of the space set apart for the members, was crowded in every part,—and when at length the eagerly-expected moment arrived, and the representatives of the protesting Church were seen entering the hall, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. When this irrepressible outburst of feeling had subsided, Dr. Welsh, who had meanwhile taken the chair, rose and lifted up his hands as a signal for prayer. No one who was present on that memorable occasion can forget while he lives, the thrilling pathos and overpowering solemnity of that prayer. It carried back the mind to the days of the Redeemer's flesh,—when He, the Church's now exalted Head and Lord, himself dwelt on earth,—and when, upon the mountain side or by the shores of the sea of Galilee, with no covering but the canopy of heaven above those who followed him, he had preached the gospel of the grace of God; and it sought that his presence might be with his servants now, when they too were about to go forth into the open fields, compelled to forsake the pleasant tabernacles of their fathers, in order to maintain unbroken their fathers' testimony for Christ's covenant and crown."

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

ATTENTION TO THE SKIN A PREVENTIVE AGAINST CHOLERA.—Nothing that we can do is so likely to preserve us from Asiatic cholera, and indeed of every disease of an epidemic or contagious kind, as a proper and judicious attention to the skin. The instructions put forth by the Board of Health for securing our defences against cholera, and the evidence collected with regard to this frightful disorder, abound in recommendations having reference to the maintenance of the skin in a state of cleanliness, of proper activity, of warmth; and it is only by a knowledge of the nature and functions of the skin that we can hope to succeed completely in effecting this object.—*Erasmus Wilson on "Healthy Skin."*

ATHENS AND SPARTA.—The ancient philosophers praised the aristocratic constitutions of Sparta; but really I prefer all the Athenian licentiousness, bad as it really was, to the order of Lacedæmon. What have they done or produced, except some noble instances of self-devotion? They are noble, to be sure; but if a country produces nothing but this readiness in sacrificing one's self, it seems to me something very negative. It is easy in this life, to sacrifice everything to a single object, as all the human faculties in all their variety and activity nearly were sacrificed to the single object of making Sparta a warlike state; but the difficulty is to find out systems in which all the different parts have their proper sphere assigned them. And yet (he added after a pause), Sparta forms, after all, a beautiful part of the whole picture of favoured Greece.—*Niebuhr.*

BROUGHAM AND HORNER.—I recollect meeting Mr. Brougham well. I met him at Mr. Sharp's with Mr. Horner. They were then aspirants for political adventures. Mr. Horner bore in his conversation and demeanour evidence of that straightforward and generous frankness which characterised him through life. You saw, or rather you felt, that you could rely upon his integrity. His mind was better fitted to reconcile discrepancies and to discover analogies. He had fine, nay, even high, talent rather than genius. Mr. Brougham, on the contrary, had an apparent restlessness, a consciousness, not of superior powers, but of superior activity, a man whose heart was placed in what should have been his head; you were never sure of him—you always doubted his sincerity. He was at that time a hanger on upon Lord Holland, Mr. Horner being under the auspices of Lord Lansdowne. From that time, I lost sight of Mr. Brougham for some time. When we next met, the subject of the parliamentary debates was alluded to, previously to which Mr. Brougham had expressed opinions which were in unison with my own, upon a matter at that time of great public interest. I said, "I could never rely upon what was given for the future in the newspapers, as they had made him say directly the contrary; I was glad to be undeceived." "Oh," said Brougham, in a voice half confidential and half jocular, "Oh, it was very true I said so in parliament, where there is a party, but we know better." I said nothing; but I did not forget it.—*S. T. Coleridge.*

RUSSIAN VENGEANCE.—Behind the chapel was a rack, and on both sides of the rack were several rows of gallows, some miles in length, and instruments of torture ready for the unfortunate victims. The punishments were in accordance with the degree of culpability and station in society of the rebels. In the first row of gallows the most guilty were executed; after being subjected to the rack, they were quartered alive. The leaders had their right hand and left leg cut off, and were afterwards impaled on long spikes, and left to their horrible fate. Their groans were heard for miles, and their bodies feasted the eyes of the panic-stricken population. In the second row of gallows they were only quartered, and their sufferings were at least shorter. In the third row, the parties were simply beheaded. In the fourth row, they were merely hanged. In the fifth, they ran the gauntlet and the knout. All the ecclesiastics were burned. There were separate gallows for women, married and maiden. Even children, from thirteen years, were subjected to great cruelty. Married couples were occasionally hanged on the same gallows, as well as whole families. During the space of three months, 13,000 human beings were executed in the presence of Dolgorouki. Stenko Razin's nephew and his particular friend were quartered. Among the female prisoners there was a handsome nun, who, over her female garments, had a male attire. She commanded a corps of 7,000 men, gave more than once proofs of extraordinary courage and great ability in the field,

and inflicted terrible losses on the Russians. When summoned before Dolgorouki, she displayed a presence of mind and a firmness difficult to describe, and said, if every one under her command had done his duty in such a manner as she had done Dolgorouki, instead of erecting the gallows, would have taken to his heels. As for a nun in Russia to run away from a monastery is a capital offence, she lay down quietly on a funeral pile, and was burned to ashes. The dangling dead bodies of so many thousand veterans brought many crows and ravens, which devoured the corpses. From that time that suburb is called the suburb of hell.—*The Cossacks of the Ukraine.*

THE EVERY-DAY LIFE OF LORD BACON.—During meditation he often had music in another room, by which his fancy was enlivened. He had many little whims and peculiarities, some of which may excite a smile: for instance, in the spring he would go out for a drive in his open coach whilst it rained, to receive (in the quaint language of Aubrey) "the benefit of irrigation," which he was wont to say was very wholesome, "because of the nitre in the air and the universal spirit of the world." He had extraordinary notions respecting the virtue of nitre, and conceived it to be of inestimable value in the preservation of health. So great was his faith, that he swallowed three grains of that drug, either alone or with saffron, in warm broth, every morning during thirty years! He seems to have been very fond of quacking himself—once a week he took a dose of the "water of Mithridate," diluted with strawberry water. Once a month, at least, he made a point of swallowing a grain and a half of "castor" in his broth and breakfast for two successive days. And every sixth or seventh day, he drank an infusion of rhubarb in white wine and beer immediately before his dinner. He made it a point to take air in some high and open place every morning, the third hour after sunrise, and, if possible, he selected a spot where he could enjoy the perfume of musk, roses, and sweet violets. Besides thus breathing the pure air of nature, he was fumigated with the smoke of lign-aloes, with dried bays, and rosemary, adding once a week a little tobacco. On leaving his bed, he was anointed all over with oil of almonds, mingled with salt and saffron, and this was followed by gentle friction. He was rather a hearty feeder, and, when young, preferred game and poultry, but, in after life, gave the choice to butchers' meat, which had been well beaten before roasted. At every meal his table was strewn with flowers and sweet herbs. Half an hour before supper, he took a cup of wine, or ale, hot and spiced, and once during supper, wine in which gold had been quenched. The first draught which he drank at dinner or supper was always hot, and on returning to bed he ate a piece of bread steeped in a mixture of wine, syrup of roses, and amber, and washed it down with a cup of ale to compose his spirits and send him to sleep. In the spring, he was fond of a glass of spiced pomegranate wine early in the morning, and greatly enjoyed water-cresses. These little points may be unimportant in themselves, but they assist us in drawing a mental portrait of the man.—*Bentley's Miscellany for July.*

WARNING TO CURIOUS LADIES.—A few doors further on, a Chinawoman, apparently of the same class, appeared at the entrance of the house, surrounded by her attendants, evidently drawn thither to gaze upon the strange being of their own sex who had come amongst them. The China lady bowed her head, and, beckoning with her finger, stood aside to allow the visitor to pass, endeavouring by smiles and signs to induce our companion to enter the dwelling. Female curiosity, combined with a laudable desire to gain information connected with the domestic arrangements within, might possibly have induced this English lady to have accepted the invitation; but this we would not consent to, knowing full well that we should not be allowed to accompany her, and having the fate of a fair countrywoman of ours too vividly impressed upon our memory. This lady had a great desire to inspect the interior economy of a Begum's residence in India; after some preliminary objections and arrangements, she succeeded in causing hers to be invited, and fully resolved upon obtaining a personal and minute inspection of the faces, forms, and wardrobe of the Begum and her ladies. At the appointed hour away went our fair friend, in the highest fever of feminine excitement and curiosity, and was received with great state and marked kindness by the Begum, who introduced her to the various members of her household. Upon entering the ladies' apartment, the visitor, to her horror and amazement, too late discovered that female curiosity was as strongly implanted in the heads and hearts of the Begum ladies as in her own, and with the advantage of numbers on their side; in fact, the inspection was theirs, and not hers, for they literally undressed her; and, not contented with this victory, pinched her skin to ascertain if the colour was natural, and not produced by cosmetics. The poor, miserably pulled-about visitor was at length allowed to depart, being too happy to make her escape with her various furbelows and adornments not either carefully or becomingly arranged as they were when she entered the Begum's abode.—*Sirr's China and the Chinese.*

MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—The work of Macaulay is fraught with one prominent lesson. It is not a regular disquisition on the union of Church and State; but he must be a careless reader, indeed, who does not rise from its perusal with a profound feeling of the evil of such a union of things radically distinct. There is no laboured argumentation on the subject. The object of the author seems to have been to present facts. And the facts speak with a voice that cannot be misunderstood. Of course,

the Anti-state-church tendency of the work has been seen by some of the staunch High Churchmen of England. The hue and cry has been raised against this sceptical, godless kind of writing, as it has been called. We are somewhat surprised, however, to hear the same tone of remark on this side of the water. With English Churchmen it is by no means uncommon to regard an attack on the union of their Church with the State, as an attack on their Church itself. It would seem as though a certain class would defend this union, as zealously as they would Episcopacy, the apostolical succession, the efficacy of the sacraments, or any point of doctrinal theology. With them it is an unpardonable sin to breathe a syllable in regard to one of the dignitaries of their Church, that is not fraught with fulsome flattery. It is almost slander to speak of the recanting apostate Cranmer, as Cranmer spoke of himself. From such persons Macaulay's work will, of course, meet with little favour, for he is, like the Evangelists, not afraid, when Peter lies, and curses, and swears, to say so, as a faithful historian should. For our part, we do not regard the work as an assault on Episcopacy, more than on Popery and Presbyterianism; but we do think it will leave on the minds of readers, not more than ordinarily prejudiced, a conviction that whenever any religious system comes to be united to the State, and used for State purposes, the result is to be feared.—*Philadelphia Christian Chronicle*.

GREAT MISSIONARY MAP.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, the Rev. G. B. Scott, of Brotherton, gave a private view to the friends of missions in East-Parade and Belgrave Chapels, Leeds, of a map of most extraordinary dimensions, executed by himself, representing all the missionary stations on the globe. The map represents the two hemispheres, and covers a surface of above 300 square feet. It is so coloured, in beautiful transparent colours, as to distinguish at a glance the portions of the earth where the different religions prevail—the Protestant, the Roman Catholic, the Greek Church, the Mahometan, and the Pagan; and on the vast dark surface of the Pagan world, as well as on the Mahometan countries, the stations of all the Christian missions, English and foreign, are marked. The map was illustrated by a very interesting lecture from Mr. Scott on the subject of missions. We understand that the rev. gentleman has constructed two or three maps of this kind on a large scale, but none so large, splendid, and elaborate, as the present. It is designed for the London Missionary Society, and it will probably be used to illustrate lectures on the subject of missions. Whilst it shows a great number of stations, it leaves on the mind the just, though painful, impression of the amazing extent of the earth's population still immersed in idolatry and superstition, and therefore combines stimulus with encouragement to the friends of the Saviour to send the gospel to the lands still lying in heathen darkness. The map is a great effort of industry and ingenuity, and its execution is beautiful.—*Leeds Mercury*.

BURNED BY A LUCIFER MATCH.—A young lady of Market Rasen having trodden on a lucifer match that was on the floor, it ignited, and her light dress was set in a flame: her screams brought assistance, but nearly all her garments were consumed, and her body was dreadfully burned.

WILL OF MR. DENISON, M.P.—The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* states, that the property left by the late Mr. Denison, the member for West Surrey, has been estimated at the enormous sum of £2,300,000. The Yorkshire estates are valued at £500,000, those in Surrey at £100,000. The principal part of the wealth has been settled on Lord Albert Conyngham and his heirs.

WAGES IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The principal mill at Blackburn has offered an advance of five per cent. on the wages of the workers, on condition that the masters shall be at liberty to reduce the pay again by that amount if other towns do not adopt the increased rate. Some of the people want an advance of ten per cent., and a number have struck at one establishment.

HARVEST WORK is proceeding rapidly in all the Southern counties, and has begun even in the North Midland counties. In all quarters the crops are fine, and promise an abundant yield: the least favourable accounts say there will be an average; and everywhere the weather has been so fine, that the work of reaping and carrying goes on with almost unprecedented rapidity. We have already seen large wheat-ricks in Hampshire and Berkshire. The potato crop is, on the whole, as fine as the other crops, and the blight has re-appeared only in partial and unimportant instances. From these good accounts, however, the hops offer a marked exception: they universally suffered from blight; and in Hereford, it is said, that there are scarcely hopes of any gathering at all.

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 23, Brunswick-square, London.

GLEANINGS.

QUEER TASTE.—A contemporary introduces a piece of poetry with these words—"The following lines were written, more than sixty years ago, by one who has for many years slept in his grave, merely for his own amusement!"

EMIGRATION TO NATAL.—The merchant ship "Dreadnought" has sailed from Gravesend with 120 cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, for Port Natal, being the third vessel despatched this season for that rising colony.

We understand that it is in contemplation to erect a new Stamp-office, especially for the newspaper department, on the vacant space forming one side of Wellington-street, leading over Waterloo-bridge, London. The plans for the buildings have already been sent in.

The country papers mention instances in which thieves and burglars have resorted to chloroform, for the purpose of facilitating their operations. The *modus operandi* consists in the application of a steeped handkerchief or towel to the mouths of the subjects of the experiment.

Several French vice-consulates are about to be established in the English possessions in India.

The following advertisement appears in all the Paris papers:—"A debt of 14,000 francs, owing by the Princess Letitia Buonaparte, to be sold."

The United States journals note that during the prevalence of the cholera the electric telegraph operates very imperfectly.

Mr. Cobden's speech on Hungarian affairs has made a great impression in Germany. All the Liberal newspapers have printed it *in extenso*. The English movement in favour of that country finds great sympathy in Germany.

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains a proclamation for the issue of the new two shilling piece called the florin.

The *Maidstone Journal* records the washing ashore of a bottle, at Queenborough, Kent, containing a slip of paper, announcing the coming fate of the missing steamship "President." A direction is given to the public-house where the alleged scrap is to be seen—but the hoax must be too transparent to be successful.

Amongst the various works of art preparing for exhibition during the forthcoming Birmingham festival, is a model of that town, executed by a young man, who has spent upwards of six years in its construction.

Why is the letter T best suited to grenadier companies?—Because it makes all men tall men.

During the three months preceding the 4th inst., 99,941 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe, being nearly 1,070 per diem average.

There are in the Ohio Conference alone forty-three German Methodist preachers. Most of them have some knowledge of English. The number of Germans in the United States is about two millions, and is rapidly increasing.

A gentleman who had put aside two bottles of capital ale, to recreate some friend, discovered, just before dinner, that his servant, a country bumpkin, had emptied them both. "Scoundrel!" said his master, "what do you mean by this?" "Why, sir, I saw plain enough by the clouds that it were going to thunder, so I drank up the gale at once, lest it should turn sour, for there's nothing I do abominate like waste."

At dinner yesterday we put this question to the guests:—"Which is the stronger, *lie* or *truth*? After a moment's consideration, Mr. Joseph Proctor answered, "Truth; for you may *re-ly* on it!"—*New England Washington*.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—In this warm weather, and when the cholera is prevailing in many places, nothing is more desirable (after cleanliness and temperance) than the free use of that powerful disinfectant, *chloride of lime*, especially when there is any disease in the place, or during the removal of any nuisance. Chloride of lime is a very cheap liquid: a pennyworth ought to be in every cottage where there is the least exposure to disease or nuisance: and it should be sprinkled on the floor, and exposed in an open dish or basin. All sanitary committees will do well to promote the free use of chloride of lime.

CHURCH-RATES AT CARLISLE.—A vestry meeting of the ratepayers of St. Mary's Within and Ricker-gate was held in the Parish Church, Carlisle, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of levying a church-rate for the parish. The opponents of church-rates mustered in large numbers. The Rev. W. Rees, the incumbent, occupied the chair. A rate of a halfpenny in the pound was moved, to which Mr. J. D. Carr moved an amendment. It is, that viewing church-rates as a violation of Christian duty, and a great departure from the paths of honesty, there be no rate at all. The Chairman refused to put the amendment. A long and interesting discussion ensued, in which several rate-payers expressed their disgust at this uncalled-for exaction, especially as all the old rate had not been collected. Mr. Bendle moved, that no rate is necessary; which was not, however, seconded, and consequently fell to the ground. The Chairman then put the original motion of Mr. Hardy for a halfpenny-rate. Eight hands only were held up for it. He then called for a show of hands from those who opposed the motion—and the whole of the rest of the meeting held up their hands. From the discussion which followed, it would appear that it was the intention of the churchwardens to levy the rate, notwithstanding this decision—an announcement which occasioned a general expression of indignation amongst those present. Mr. Robinson, a member of the Church of England, said: "I blush for shame that my brother parishioners should be tricked into a thing like this."

AIDS TO REFLECTION.

Good nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.—*Eliza Cook's Journal*.

Voltaire used to say, that the heart never grew old, but that it became sad from being lodged in a ruin.

It is with our faculties and our virtues as it is with our households—they never do well under a *régime* of partialities and favouritisms.

It is one of the conditions of life, that experience is not transmissible. No man can learn from the feelings of another, he must suffer himself: each must bear his own burden.

We see every day those who were in life good and peaceful, though undistinguished and unimportant, go forth from the world more loved, more regretted, than one more talented, more richly endowed, who has misused his powers—who, with all his beauty, his genius, his warmth of heart, has not made a single being happy.—*Frederika Bremer*.

CULTIVATE ENERGY.—Many of the physical evils—the want of vigour, the inaction of system, the languor and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well-trained and mental power and well exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of the moral power, the enlargement of the mind by acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, the firmness of the endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as may be overcome, are the ends which education has to attain; weakness, if met by indulgence, will not only remain weakness, but become infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth—let it be trained and exercised—and vigour, both of body and mind, will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out;" but it tells a plain truth—rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better, to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to eat and sleep away the precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession. By work or industry, of whatever kind it may be, we give a practical knowledge of the value of life, of its high intentions, of its manifold duties. Earnest, active industry, is a living hymn of praise—a never-failing source of happiness: it is obedience, for it is God's great law of moral existence.

BIRTH.

August 8, at Lynn, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH BARNARD, grocer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 1, at Salem Chapel, Hay, by the Rev. J. Hall, the Rev. T. WRIGHT, of Lay's-hill, near Ross, Herefordshire, to Miss JANE BROAD, of Hay, Breconshire.

August 3, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. G. Clayton, JOHN ROGERS, Esq., of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, to LOUISA VAUGHAN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. MAULDEN, of her Majesty's Customs, and granddaughter of the late Rev. J. Maulden, for upwards of fifty years pastor of the Independent church at Burwell, Cambridgeshire.

August 4, by the Hon. and Rev. Sir F. Stapleton, Bart., EDWARD LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to MARY CATHERINE EMMA, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. F. J. NOEL.

August 5, in the Independent Chapel, Torquay, by the Rev. J. Orange, Mr. E. PRIDHAM to Miss GRACE WANNELL, both of Torquay.

August 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. W. Wingfield, GUY, eldest son of T. GIBBONS, Esq., of Yoxhall-lodge, in the county of Stafford, late M.P. for Nottingham and North Derbyshire, to the Hon. Miss TWISLETON WYKHAM FIENNES, eldest daughter of the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Saye and Sele.

August 8, at Castle-square Chapel, Wisbech, by the Rev. W. Holmes, Mr. THOMAS HOLMES to Miss HANNAH MAY, both of Leverington.

August 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Tewkesbury, by the Rev. J. Berg, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, merchant, to SARAH ANNE, only daughter of Mr. J. POTTER, all of the above place.

August 14, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. A. Tidman, Mr. JOHN CARVELL WILLIAMS, of Mile End, to ANNE, third daughter of R. GOODMAN, Esq., of Hornsey.

DEATHS.

July 27, at Crick, in the county of Northampton, aged 29, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. T. ISLIP, and only child of Mr. John Foster. She was esteemed as a friend, and loved as a Christian. She suffered greatly, but patiently endured, as seeing Him who is invisible.

August 3, Mr. W. BRADWELL, known to the public for many years as a theatrical machinist and decorator of extraordinary taste and skill. Mr. Bradwell converted the Colosseum into the present magnificent structure, subsequently adding to it the Cyclorama.

August 3, at Henstridge near Blandford, Dorsetshire, Mr. JOHN DOWDING, of Newgate-street, London.

August 6, at Cheshunt-park, aged 72, ELIZABETH OLIVERIA, wife of T. A. RUSSELL, Esq., and daughter of the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq.

August 7, at Cambridge, aged 74, WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq.

August 7, at Reading, aged 21, Miss GRACE BARCLIFFE, after a severe and protracted illness, borne with patience and resignation to the Divine will. Her end was peace.

August 7, at her residence, Bolton, aged 23, HANNAH, wife of Mr. U. CROSSLEY, relieving officer for Great Bolton, and only daughter of the Rev. J. Dyson, of Haleshaw Moor.

August 8, deeply regretted, in the 62nd year of her age, MARY, the beloved and affectionate wife of Mr. F. HALL, of Cannon-street, London.

August 12, at the family residence, in St. James's-square, in her 48th year, the Countess of BARRINGTON.

THE LAST NEW FASHIONS AMONGST THE THIEVES.—The light-fingered gentry now wear short coats, with pockets outside. Their hands, in a crowd, are always, to prevent suspicion, in their pockets, which, however, have a large hole in the bottom. Through this aperture they manage to push their hands, and, in many cases, unperceived and undetected, contrive to make free with the contents of the pockets of those whom they have been standing near.—*Globe*.

NO MORE PILLS, nor any other Medicine.—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, habitual Constipation, Acidity, Heartburn, Sickness at the Stomach during pregnancy, at sea, or after meals, Diarrhoea, Nervous, Bilious, Liver Complaints, and General Debility, effectually removed, without Pills or any other Medicine, by

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. :—

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

"I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S. &c., Analytical Chemist."

Important Caution.—Beware of Eruvalenta Handwash, or other spurious compounds, under a close imitation of the name of Messrs. Du Barry and Co.'s invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

This light delicious farinaceous Breakfast Food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves other more costly food; speedily and permanently removes Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Constipation, and Diarrhoea, the main causes of nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, inflammation and cancer in the stomach, asthma, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, spleen, general debility, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomachs, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy, to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

CASES.

From the Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies.

"Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford. 'Gentlemen,—I have already derived so much benefit from the use of the Revalenta Food, that I am induced to request that you will be pleased to forward to me another 10lb. canister of the Farina, for which I enclose, herewith, to Messrs. Du Barry and Co., a Post-office order.

"It is only due to yourselves and to the public to state that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, May 7th, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—I feel quite sure you are interested for my welfare and health. I take up my pen to write you a line, indeed I might say a word only, which will be—well, well, well. It is now more than five months since I finished two of your canisters, of 10 lbs. each. I was suffering very severely, and had been doing so for twenty-seven years. Since I have taken the two canisters, I have never had a moment's pain from the old enemy. Indeed at the end of the first canister, I felt well and relieved from the pain—but went on and took a second canister, which seemed to complete the cure, and I have ever since been quite well, in all points. Any use of this or any of my letters relative to your excellent food, you are quite welcome to make use of in any way you may like, and you have my hearty wishes you may become so generally known, that all sufferers may be induced to give your food a trial, and get the wonderful and complete cure, that I thank my God for, under your agency, I have received. And with great feeling and regard, I remain, your very truly and obliged,

"PACKER D. BINGHAM, Capt. R.N."

"Messrs. Du Barry, 127, New Bond-street, London."

William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, has thanked us for the general benefit he has derived from our 'Revalenta Arabica Food.' At the age of eighty-three he obtained effectual relief from functional disorders of long standing, and overcame a recent attack of Erysipelas, by confining his diet entirely to this excellent Food—to the exclusion of all other remedies. We extract the following lines from one of his last letters :—

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, excepting a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life."

"3, Patrick-street, Cork, 4th April, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who, during the last seven years, had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes offensive. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully, and I trust this will continue," &c. &c.

"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your Food PRODUCED IMMEDIATE RELIEF. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular," &c. &c.

"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Bromley, Middlesex, 11th June, 1849.

"Dear Sirs,—I am very happy to have to inform you, that on Tuesday last the lady mentioned in my previous letter was safely delivered of a son; and you will no doubt be glad to learn that they are both doing exceedingly well. She has had a much better 'time' than formerly, and the child is very strong and healthy. Not satisfied with any thanks that I can give you, she begs I will express to you her gratitude for this favourable change, which she entirely attributes to the Revalenta, and to following strictly the advice you have been so very kind as to give her from time to time.—I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"THOMAS WOODHOUSE."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 23, 1847.

"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Arabica.'"

"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

".... For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily.... Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly,

"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER,

"(Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire)."

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

"JAMES SHORTLAND, late Surgeon, 96th Regiment."

"31, Broad-street, Golden-square, London, Nov. 20, 1847.

(Details of 19 years' dyspepsia, nervousness, sickness at the

stomach, with spasms and vomiting, and liver complaint, and three weeks' Revalenta treatment).—"I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c."

"ISABELLA GRELLIERE."

Similar expressions of gratitude from Mr. O. Reeve, St. Andrew-street, Hertford; Mr. Thomas Skeete, Denny, Stirling-shire; Mr. Taylor, Coroner of Bolton; Mr. Samuel Laxton, Market, Leicester; and 5,000 other correspondents.

In canisters at 2s. 9d., at 4s. 6d., at 11s., ten lb. at 22s; super-refined quality, 8 lb., 33s.; and 4 lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 8lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free) to any town or railroad station connected by rail with London, or to any port in Scotland or Ireland connected with London by steam or sailing vessels. Shipments abroad attended to.

A popular Treatise on "Indigestion and Constipation," entitled, "The Natural Regenerator of the Digestive Organs without Medicine," by Du Barry and Co., forwarded by them, post free, on receipt of letter stamps for 8d.

Agents and the Trade will please apply to Messrs. DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

NO. I.

TO INVALIDS, and all unprejudiced persons, the following extracts, from Mr. Wesley's works, are respectfully submitted. I have for many years contended that the ELECTRIC or GALVANIC FLUID is itself identical with the NERVOUS FLUID, and that a deficiency, or an irregular distribution of it to the various parts of the system, is the cause of most diseases. Since the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, medical writers have discovered the same thing, and have stated, that at those times when the Cholera is most prevalent, the atmosphere will be found to be deficient of this Electric Fluid, and that those whose bodies have not a full supply of it, are most likely to fall victims to the disease; whilst, on the contrary, those whose bodies are saturated with it, escape the ravages of the disease. We also find Dr. Arnott, in his "Elements of Physics," page 522, stating, "And Galvanism can excite the muscles to their usual actions; it affects the secretions and the digestive functions, and the breathing in Asthma." This looks well—it proves there are some men amongst the profession who are willing to admit that Electricity or Galvanism is the principle of Vitality. Well, all that the medical men now say about the Electric Fluid, either as to the diminution of it as being the cause of Cholera (and, as a necessary consequence, the abundance of it being a preventive of Cholera), or its power of assisting the vital functions, was stated by myself more than ten years since, and (unknown to myself until recently) by Mr. Wesley, nearly a hundred years since, as the following extracts will prove.

Read them, ye medical Solons, and see if Mr. Wesley has not told you all that you are now telling the world as regards this universal agent! We must not, however, expect the generality of the Medical Profession to recommend this simple agent, for the drug system, although it is to their patients Death, is to them Life. In the words of Mr. Wesley, we cannot expect it "till the Gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own." It would, indeed, be folly to look forward to the arrival of such a time.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE, Professor of Medical Galvanism, 22, Brunswick-square, London.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

3rd Edition, 8vo, Vol. II., page 73. Under date Friday, Nov. 16, 1747, he says in his Journal :—"I went with two or three friends to see what are called the Electrical Experiments. How must these also confound those poor half-thinkers, who will believe nothing but what they can comprehend? Who can comprehend how fire lives in water, and passes through it more freely than through air? How flame issues out of my finger—real flame, such as sets fire to spirits of wine? How these and many more strange phenomena arise from the turning round a glass globe? It is all mystery: if haply by any means God may hide pride from man!"

Vol. II., page 279. Journal, Feb. 29, 1756 :—"I advised one who had been troubled many years with a stubborn paralytic disorder, to try a new remedy. Accordingly, she was electrified, and found immediate help. By the same means, I have known two persons cured of an inveterate pain in the stomach, and another of pain in his side, which he had ever since he was a child."

Vol. II., page 388. Journal, Nov. 9, 1765 :—"Having procured an apparatus on purpose, I ordered several persons to be electrified, who were ill of various disorders; some of whom found an immediate, some a gradual cure. From this time I appointed, first some hours in every week, and afterwards an hour in every day, wherein any that desired it, might try the virtue of this surprising medicine. Two or three years after our patients were so numerous that we were obliged to divide them: so part were electrified in Southwark, part at the Foundry, others near St. Paul's, and the rest near the Seven Dials. The same method we have taken ever since; and, to this day, while hundreds, perhaps thousands, have received unspeakable good, I have not known one man, woman, or child, who has received any hurt thereby. So that when I hear any talk of the danger of being electrified (especially if they are medical men who talk so), I cannot but impute it to great want either of sense or honesty."

Vol. III., page 311. Journal, Monday, Feb. 4, 1758 :—"At my leisure hours this week, I read Dr. Priestley's ingenious book on Electricity. He seems to have accurately collected and well digested all that is known on that curious subject. But how little is that all! Indeed the use of it we know; at least in some good degree. We know it is a thousand medicines in one. In particular, that it is the most efficacious medicine, in nervous disorders of every kind, which has ever yet been discovered. But if we aim at theory, we know nothing. We are soon

"Lost and bewildered in the fruitless search."

Vol. XIV., 256.—Preface to a Pamphlet published by Mr. Wesley in 1760, 12mo, Pp. 72, entitled, "The Desideratum; or, Electricity made Plain and Useful." By a Lover of Mankind and of Common Sense.

"In the following tract, I have endeavoured to comprise the sum of what has been hitherto published. . . . I am not greatly concerned for the philosophical part, whether it stand or fall. . . . I am much more concerned for the physical part, knowing of how great importance this is; how much sickness and pain may be prevented or removed, and how many lives saved, by this unparalleled remedy. And yet with what vehemence has it been opposed! Sometimes by treating it with contempt, as if it were of little or no use; sometimes by arguments, such as they were, and sometimes by such cautious against its ill effects, as made thousands afraid to meddle with it. But so it has fared with almost all the simple remedies which have been offered to the world for many years. . . . And yet it is absolutely certain, that in many, very many cases, it seldom or never fails. . . . And yet there is something peculiarly unaccountable with regard to its operation. In some cases, where there was no hope of help, it will succeed beyond all expectation; in others, where we had the greatest hope, it will have no effect at all. Again, in some experiments, it helps at the very first, and promises a speedy cure; but presently the good effect ceases, and the patient is as he was before. On the contrary, in others it has no effect at first; it does no good; perhaps seems to do hurt. Yet all this time it is striking at the root of the disease, which, in a while, it totally removes. Frequent instances of the former we have in paralytic, of the latter in rheumatic cases. But still, one may, upon the whole, pronounce it the 'Desideratum,' the general and rarely failing remedy in nervous cases of every kind (palsies excepted), as well as in many others. Perhaps, if the nerves are really perforated (as is now generally supposed), the electric ether is the only fluid in the universe which is fine enough to move through them. And what, if the nervous juice itself be a fluid of this

kind? If so, it is no wonder that it has always eluded the search of the most accurate naturalists. Be this as it may, Mr. Lovett is of opinion, 'the electrical method of treating disorders cannot be expected to arrive at any considerable degree of perfection; till administered and applied by the gentlemen of the Faculty; Nay, then, *quanta de spe decidi!* All my hopes are at an end. For when will it be administered and applied by them? Truly, *ad Græcas calendæ.* Not till the gentlemen of the Faculty have more regard to the interest of their neighbours than their own. Therefore, without waiting for what probably never will be, and what, indeed, we have no reason to expect, let men of sense do the best they can for themselves, as well as for their poor, sick, helpless neighbours. . . . And, if a few of these lovers of mankind, who have some little knowledge of the animal economy, would only be diligent in making experiments, and setting down the more remarkable of them, in order to communicate them to one another, that each might profit by the other's labour; I doubt not but more nervous disorders would be cured in one year by this single remedy, than the whole English Materia Medica will cure by the end of the century."

"I only wish some one who has more leisure and ability than I have, would consider it more deeply, and write a full practical treatise on Electricity, which might be a blessing to many generations."

(To be continued next week.)

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